

**INSIDE: THE ODYSSEY OF THE OLYMPIC TORCH**

# **Maclean's**

NOVEMBER 1993

CANADIAN WEEKLY NEWS MAGAZINE

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## **JAPAN INC.'S NEW FACE**

**How Tokyo  
Bests The  
West**

New Prime Minister  
Noboru Takeshita



48



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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

# Maclean's

NOVEMBER 30, 1987, VOL. 140 NO. 48

## COVER

### Japan Inc.'s new face

Faced with a rising yen and protectionism abroad, Japan has embarked on a new growth strategy—its third major economic shift in as many decades—and in the past five years it has become the world's largest financial power. But there are signs of disappointment in the overly cautious and conformist Japanese society as change takes its toll. —Page 23

COVER PHOTO BY TONY MASON FOR JEFFREY



### The signs of election fever

A federal election is not expected soon, but Prime Minister Brian Mulroney was rehearsing campaign choices—and all parties were gearing up for the contest. —Page 12



### From Olympia to Calgary

The Olympic flame arrived in Canada last week, and—carried by volunteers like Maurice Shappard—it will reach Calgary for the 1988 Olympic Games. —Page 24



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Probing a prostitute's sanity in her latest movie, *Nite, Barbara Streisand* plays an expensive New York prostitute who is charged with manslaughter after killing one of her customers. —Page 66



### An animal-lover's project

Singer Anna Wilson of the rock band Heart is working on an animated movie project that combines two of her favorite things, music and animals. —Page 58



## Cap in hand

"The renovation raps in Canadian Homes," (Ottawa, Nov. 3) struck a nerve. The reader may infer that the names for the cost increases at the Tim residence in Ottawa was that the contractor came back, cap in hand, with bills for unforeseen extras. As the contractor for this project, let me assure you that the Yens paid only the amount agreed on in the contract, and any increases were due to extra work requested by them. It is true that renovation projects have a reputation for cost overruns, but with thorough investigation of the house before starting a project, a responsible builder can offer both guaranteed completion dates and guaranteed prices.

MARLEI KRATZHOFF,  
The Buildingmaster Corp.,  
Norpton, Ont.

## The popular cry of human rights

In "An Ode to Killing," (St. Louis, Oct. 18), your reporter has interviewed a Tamil terrorist spokesman who has used the opportunity to further propagate Tamil terrorist propaganda in the West and to reinforce the Tamil false claims to the eastern provinces, where his own equal number of Sinhalese, Moslems and Tamils in the interests of equal rights for all and the popular cry of human rights it is time for you to consider the rights of all Sri Lankans rather than focus on the spokesman of the most brutal terrorists in the world.

—JAI DE SILVA,  
President

Sri Lanka Tamil National  
Association,  
Scarborough, Ont.



Eva and Raymond Tam badquelling

## With friends like these

The voters of Westmount did not vote for me, a book publisher and political activist, as mayor of Westmount over the incumbent mayor, Brian Gaffney, as a slap in the face to his friend Prime Minister Brian Mulroney (Ottawa, Nov. 18). As a municipality, Westmount has the best educated, most culturally aware and racially conscious citizens in Canada, and they were not on a simplistic hate-by-association campaign against the Prime Minister. Their vote for me crossed all the usual block voting lines: political, economic, religious, ethnic, linguistic and so on. The hundreds of campaign volunteers wasted energy for reasons having to do with city government and have a city with our marvellous cultural mix might be run. I should add that I also consider myself a friend of Brian Mulroney, who, I think, is doing a far better job than he is being given credit for.

RAY CRUTCHER,  
Mayor of Westmount,  
Westmount, Que.

## An exaggeration

I appreciated your review of the stage play *McClure* (Theatre, Nov. 9), which is currently on a national tour. I was intrigued, however, by your references to Dr. Rich in the past tense. You and your readers need to be assured that Dr. McClure is still very much alive and as irrepressible as ever—at least he was on Nov. 9 when he and [actor] Stephen Black met for the first time in our television studios as we began production on a television special held around the nation all time.

—JAN JOAN BOOTH,  
Executive Producer,  
United Church Television,  
Toronto

## PASSAGES

**DEB:** Legendary newsmen (Gilles Goff) Paré, 82, a 42-year veteran of The Canadian Press and the general manager of the national newsgathering co-operative for 24 years until he retired in 1968, of posthumous, in a Toronto hospital, where he had been since he suffered a stroke on Sept. 14 (editorial, page 2).

**DEB:** Playwright and author George Ryga, 55, best known for his 1967 play *The History of John Joe*, of stomach cancer, in hospital in Summerland, B.C. Ryga, the son of Ukrainian immigrants, was a dedicated proponent of social causes and, with rare exception, his works lionized people unable to speak adequately for themselves. *Ekosay*, which also toured Canada in a version by the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, depicted the problems of Canadian Indians trying to survive in white society. His last published book, *In the Shadow of the Pulse*, which appeared in 1988, chronicled the lives of indigent Mexican farm laborers in the United States.

**EL:** Master violinist Jascha Heifetz, 84, with cancer, in the intensive care unit of a Los Angeles hospital, to which he had been admitted under a pseudonym. Details about the publicity-shy virtuoso were sketchy, but a hospital spokesman said that his life was not in "immediate danger." One of the greatest violinists of the century, Heifetz was born in Vilna, Russia, in 1900, began playing the violin at age 3 and gave his first public performance at 8. He played his last concert in 1972 with the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, continuing to perform until recent years and has maintained regular contact with his former students. Twice divorced, Heifetz has three children.

**DEB:** Colorful former National Hockey League lineman George Hayes, 67, of a heart attack, at his Beachville, Ont., home. A starborn man who fought almost constantly with three sons, president Clarence Campbell, Hayes officiated in 1,540 league games between 1966 and 1968, when Campbell fired him.

**PREGNANT:** Canadian tennis star Corina Bassett, 20, who married fellow tennis professional Robert Seguso, 34, on Sept. 26. A Toronto Canada spokesman said that the Toronto native expects to give birth in "late spring" and added that she would be competing actively again in time for the 1988 Olympics in September in Seoul. Bassett-Seguso, who turned pro at 15 and at one point was ranked as number 5 women player in the world, is now ranked 21st internationally and number 21st Canada, behind Helen Kelesi.

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## 'Secundrels in skirts'

It is disturbing to see yet another bad-mou, post-9/11 book—in this case, the latest installment of *The Mary Zep, Women and Love: A Cultural Revolution in Progress* by Shere Hite—padding to the seemingly ongoing need of many women to regard themselves as victims and to vilify men's ill will. ("Tapping a mine of female discontent," *Newsweek*, Oct. 18.) This woman-as-martyr chestnut only hampers more mature women's struggle for genuine equality and financial autonomy. It is ironic to note that it is only such men's misadventures in the 1970s in search of justice that are left to promote gender-biased social equality today. Men's issues, including the fight for domestic equality in divorce and child custody through mediation, the massive shortchanging of males in some pension and insurance, the open sexism of male-basking in the media and the paralytic financial burden of women on men are just a few of the social-equality issues that our society and its lawmakers don't want to face. Instead of working together toward true social equality for both sexes, we are all getting jerked around by secundrels in skirts who tell a very sexist lie.

—DEAN DEMERCO  
Westmont, Que.

## The spread of AIDS

In his book, *And the Band Played On: Politics, People and the AIDS Epidemic*, American author Randy Shilts claims that French-Canadian, Québecois, Guy de la Rivière, as *Am Canada* stated, not only probably brought the AIDS virus to North America but also knowingly spread the disease through multiple sexual contacts in the summer of 1981. ("Patient Zero" and the AIDS virus," *Newsweek*, Oct. 18, 1991.) For the record, the HIV virus, responsible for the condition known as AIDS, had not yet been identified at the time, and so we know exactly what caused the then so-called "gay cancer." Just like Michael Welch, a spokesman for AIDS Vancouver who knew Dugas during the summer of 1982, I have difficulty believing Shilts's descriptions of Dugas's sexual habits, and as Welch said, they "remain in the area of rumor." Furthermore, even if he is connected to some of the first 18 AIDS patients in Los Angeles, how can that

make him "Patient Zero"? What about the other 90 cases? Is the same line as some Japanese who blame AIDS on Filipino prostitutes, or North Americans who try to pin it on Haitians or Central Africans, it seems that Shilts wants a foreigner to scapegoat for the 62,000 U.S. AIDS cases.

—BERNARD COUPEL  
Toronto

## The coups of Thailand

Being a Rotary exchange student and having recently returned from a seven-month stay in Thailand, I found David Frey's article on the country very interesting, but I was left questioning the writer's observations and understanding of the country and its people. ("Disorientation in the Golden Paradise," *Dateline Thailand*, Oct. 5.) The implication that coup attempts in 1980 and 1986 were signs of growing anarchy was not very realistic as they both had very little support and, in fact, went by almost unnoticed by the majority of Thais. Also, it is silly to label King Bhumibol as an obstacle in the near future because he knows he is the country's only stabilizing force. However, if he were to give up the throne, it would not be to his supplanter but rather to his daughter, Princess Sirindhorn, who is widely liked and respected by the entire population.

—SAM BRIDGE  
Port Sydney, Ont.

## More Canadian news

Regarding "Making waves abroad" (*Communications*, Oct. 19), we spend winters in Mexico and listen to Radio Canada International every evening. We wouldn't want to see it discontinued, but the biggest complaint most Canadians have with RC is that we want more Canadian news. We're more interested in what's happening in Toronto or Montreal than we are in Beirut or other locales. Give us more Canadian news—a third, of course, but not for Canadians.

—ET LEBLANC  
Sask. Sh. Marie, Ont.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply names, addresses and telephone numbers. Mail correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, *Maclean's Magazine*, Mail Box 5000, 777 King St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7.



Heidi had man, good woman



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## CLOSE-UP: GEORGE BAKER

# Bringing down the House

He is one of the few politicians who could emerge unscathed after calling Transport Minister John Crookier "Mr Potato Head" in the House of Commons. Indeed, although Crookier can induce opponents to tattle with his sharp-tongued wit, he is often more than evenly matched when he faces off against Liberal MP and fellow Newfoundland George Baker, 45, of Gander-Wellington. Their humorous exchanges, rooted in the tradition of Newfoundland politics, stand out in a

dead, Baker says that he uses humor as a tool, often to draw attention to the concerns of his 83,000 constituents, many of whom are fishermen and most of whom are poor. And among most, Mrs. Baker has a reputation for being, as former Liberal aide Thomas Atkinson described him, "quite rough-minded and a very strong defender of Newfoundland's interests."

In defending his constituents, Baker says that he has no shame. "I have never been afraid to make a fool of myself to make a point," he told

Maclean's. And he added that a point made with humor has more of an impact than one made in anger or, even worse, in deadly dull seriousness. Said Baker: "People will not remember unless you leave them with something." As a result, he calls French fishing infractions "Chinese takeout" (after French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac), labels predatory bonuses to public servants "payoffs for loyalty" and describes Soviet aircraft intruding into Canadian airspace as "Russian bears having a picnic."

Baker says that his approach adorns results. For one thing, Mr. Canada has decided to use more Canadian potatoes, although officials deny



Baker on the attack using humor as a political tool

House that has become known for its vicious jibes and angry confrontations. For his part, Crookier admits that he enjoys the verbal joust. Declared Crookier: "It is a welcome relief when Baker comes on. He is not vicious, and he is not trying to hurt anyone."

In one recent exchange, Baker asked the question of Mr. Canada's use of high-priced Belgian potatoes on some flights. The imports, Baker noted, were not "small potatoes to Canadian farmers." Crookier responded that the question was "half-baked," leaving Baker to make the "Mr Potato Head" reference. Crookier then called Baker "a real pouzine de terrorisme"—a pun on the French word for potato, *potomato* de terre—and their exchange brought down the House. But Mr. House Leader Nelson has pointed out that Baker's "clever little puns are deceptive." In-

deed, in the 20th year commission that make up his riding, Baker says that humor continues to be a well-appreciated art. "It is the cheapest form of entertainment," he said. And Baker's roots are clearly embedded in that tradition. Born in a fishing family in the small town of Great Harbour—his grandmother delivered him because

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the community had no doctor in the mid-1940s, he listened to broadcasts of the historic debates in St. John's over whether Newfoundland should become Canada's 10th province. The eloquence and humor of the politicians clearly made an impression. In 1967, when Baker was chief clerk and chief legislative officer in the Newfoundland House of Assembly under Liberal Premier Joey Smallwood, he put out a record of the highlights of these taped debates, entitled *Ole, What a Jangle It Was!* "These were speakers," he recalled. "They recited hymns and poetry, and the humor was tremendous. It is gone now."

A 1969 falling-out with Smallwood sent Baker back to university to study law. At the same time, he enjoyed a part-time career as a radio operator, host and radio producer and writer for the cfm: He left university in 1974 after having decided that politics "was where you could get things done." His first attempt, in 1975, had been unsuccessful, but in 1978 he won and has continued to hold his seat, even through the 1984 Tory landslide when his constituents gave him a 3,200-vote margin. Premier Newfoundland Liberal leader William Rowe says that Baker's success is due to the fact that he listens after the needs of his constituents first.

For Baker, that means receiving an average of 133 calls a day and spending much of his evenings on the telephone with his constituents. He proudly claims that he has the highest long-distance phone bill among mps. And he also spends long hours in the Federal Appeals Court representing constituents on unemployment insurance appeals. As of Nov. 6, he had 335 appeals pending. In fact, although Baker is often seen on TV news making a case in the House, he says that he spends 90 per cent of his time outside Parliament, either working for his constituents in Ottawa or returning to his riding, where his wife, Ansell, and one of his four children—three are away at university—live. Declared Baker: "The House of Commons to me is a sideline. It is an avocation, not a vocation."

Baker says that he brushes aside criticism from some colleagues that he does not spend enough time on party business. "They do not vote for me," he said, and added that "I never worry about my future with the party." He says that he is unlikely to receive a cabinet post if the Liberals regain power, largely because of his lack of interest in the business of politics. But Baker appears unconcerned at the prospect of remaining on the back benches. "I want to be known," he said, "on having done the best for my constituents."

—MARLENE ERSKIN in Ottawa

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## Ships of a bygone war

They went down in a sudden, violent squall in the early morning hours of August 6, 1913, taking 53 sailors to their deaths. For 160 years the 75-foot Hamilton and the 57-foot Scourge, two War of 1812 American warships, have remained in the cold, dark waters of Lake Ontario. But in 1973 a search team spearheaded by Royal Ontario Museum research associate Daniel Nelson located the ships, with some, being about an mile offshore near St. Catharines, Ont. Since then, researchers have used unmanned submarines to take dramatic photographs of the vessels—both well-preserved brigs, among other things, the sea-borne warriors have kept the ships from sinking and rotting. Now, a team of experts is planning a 300-foot dive to the vessels next spring. The purpose: to evaluate the possibility of bringing the ships to the surface and displaying them on dry land. Said William McCulloch, an archaeologist in Hamilton, Ont., the city that holds title to the ships: "This is a once-in-a-lifetime chance. Archaeologically, these



The Hamilton's figurehead pines for the vessels

ships are extremely significant."

To date, the project to raise the ships has proven to be a mammoth undertaking. Last year Ontario's ministry of citizenship and culture, which oversees historical projects, appointed a feasibility-study steering committee with rep-

resentation from Paris, Ontario, the Ontario Heritage Foundation and the City of Hamilton. The committee, in turn, oversees the work of a nine-member technical study team consisting of archaeologists, engineers and conservation experts. In spite of criticism that the project is proceeding too slowly, researchers say that they must evaluate all available data before going ahead with any attempts to raise the ships. And they will produce—possibly by late next year—a report on the best means of surmounting the project's many obstacles.

There obstacles appear formidable. The Hamilton and the Scourge lie deep on the flat lake bed. Researchers will need samples from the wooden hulls to determine if the ships are strong enough to be brought to the surface. They must also establish the best means of chemically preserving the vessels if they are put on permanent display. Study-team members say that the dive next year will provide them with samples from the ships for testing and study.

If raising the Hamilton and the Scourge proves feasible, the vessels will find safe harbor in Hamilton. In 1960, at the urging of McCulloch and then-Mayor John MacDonell, the city acquired title to the ships, originally held by the U.S. Department of the Navy, after going through U.S. government channels. Hamilton also provides approximately \$165,000 a year to operate its Hamilton-Scourge Project, which collects and provides information on the ships and the effort to raise them. Project researchers have put together archaeological models and drawings of the vessels, as well as an inventory of artifacts in the underwater site, including cannons and anchors. And the city has set aside five acres of its Confederation Park as a display site. Said McCulloch: "It could be a real seasame boom to the city."

Still, it will be years before the ships ever see the light of day. And Nelson, who left the project in 1982, charges that poor management has delayed the raising of the ships. Declared Nelson: "All that has really been accomplished is window dressing." But researchers maintain that they used all possible data before they actually started to raise the vessels. Said Hamilton-Scourge Project research and co-ordinating officer Emily Cain: "Why can't you have a hazy the night that it is conceived? Because certain tasks have got to be done first—and done well."

—DAVID THOMPSON in Hamilton

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## An ear to the heavens

November afternoon sunshine warmed the countryside along the Olentangy River, a few kilometres north of Ohio's quiet state capital of Columbus. It was a setting more suitable to the strolling middle-aged golfers nearby than to a search for alien life-forms. But down a gravel side road, two giant walls of steel mesh, 150 m apart and towering over the trees around them, were poised to do just that. For the past 15 years Big Ear, Ohio State University's three-acre radio telescope, has almost continuously been scanning the galaxies night and day under the careful supervision of astronomer Robert Dixon—listening for radio signals that would prove the earth's inhabitants are not alone. "There is life beyond earth," said Dixon. "All the evidence indicates it."

took place in Green Bank, W. Va., in 1963, roughly four dozen short-term projects have come and gone, two of them in Canada. Apart from Big Ear, an independent observatory near Harvard, Mass., is searching the skies and smaller projects are under way in such places as Madrid and Hay River, N.W.T.

***'We may not receive a signal for a thousand years,' Dixon said. But 'that does not mean we should be discouraged'***

Such advocates have fought against tight budgets, technical challenges and a worldwide community skepticism because of their lack of results. But a new proposal by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for a \$100-million 10-year search to begin in 1992 is set to go before Congress in January. And next month Dixon and his col-

leagues will be ready to activate a complex, new computer processing system for Big Ear, which will increase its search capabilities dramatically.

Such developments clearly excite Dixon, who founded the Big Ear 1970 project. Said Dixon, "As the saying goes, absence of evidence is not necessarily evidence of absence. We may not receive a signal in my lifetime—perhaps not for a thousand years. That does not mean we should be discouraged." Dixon's dream is shared by many amateur astronomers. One of them is Robert Shapiro, a former electronics technician from Edinburg, Tex. for two years has lived at a former Diamond Early Warning (DEW) line station in Big River, Texas, he has earned the attention of experts worldwide with Canada's only 800 program, run on a shoestring budget with a telescope funded from two second-hand military dish antennas.

Such search projects as Dixon's and Shapiro's are based on the ability of the radio telescope to receive a potentially infinite number of radio waves from space. A computer program instructs the message to send out natural interstellar noise. Some astronomers say that any distinctive receiving signals—if they apparently do not come from such man-made objects as satellites—might be messages from extraterrestrial life-forms. Because of the limited extent

of their technical equipment, researchers have been able to listen to only a small part of the microwave spectrum. Still, they have encountered brief but tantalizing signals, and Dixon predicted that the new Big Ear computer unit will be able to "detect and amplify such signals with greater success." Up to now, we have seen things," he said, "but they are never there when we go back."

The proposed NASA search excites enthusiasm because the agency's extensive equipment, unlike that of Big Ear and other independent telescopes, would be able to scan the entire microwave spectrum in great detail. And despite cutbacks in NASA's space program spending, Congress may lack favorably an anti-program such as Big Ear because of their relatively low cost. Indeed, Dixon himself is employed as deputy director of the Ohio State computer centre and earns no money from the search activities. And aside from a few thousand dollars in yearly donations, Big Ear's only support is an annual NASA grant of \$20,000. "It is really an amazing hero," said Paul Feldman, an astronomer at Ottawa's National Research Council. Feldman himself conducted a two-year search from 1974-1976 at Algonquin Park's federal observatory in Ontario—a facility now closed due to funding cutbacks. "Ohio State is just a drop in the bucket," he added, "but



Radio telescope, technical challenges

it's one of the only places in town."

Big Ear has itself at times been threatened. In 1983 the neighboring Delaware Country Club bought the site, intending to expand its private golf course to 120 holes. But local opposition to the plan saved the telescope, which, with its underground control chamber and cement foundation, would have been too expensive to rebuild elsewhere. One high-school science class started selling T-shirts with an alien hand, similar to that of the extraterrestrial movie character E.T., defiantly holding a telephone receiver. The club agreed to rent the Big Ear site to the university on a renewable eight-year lease.

As the autumn dusk began to throw the moon and stars into faded relief above the horizon, Dixon walked toward a lovely flagpole on the telescope site. As he took down the flag of Earth—in blue, yellow, black and white designs flown at only a few dozen institutions around the world—he said the fact that no extraterrestrial has yet left a calling card is no reason to lose hope. "Of course, if we do find a signal," Dixon added, "the scientific big guns will move in with a steamroller, and our efforts will be forgotten." Then he smiled. "But that would be all right. We would have done what we intended to do."

—JULIA BENNETT in Columbus

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**R&A: DAVID ATTENBOROUGH**

## Conservationist at large

The work of conservationist Sir David Attenborough has been widely acclaimed throughout the world. In *Life on Earth* and *The Living Planet*, both of them magnificent books and television series, he has continued to spread his message that mankind can no longer afford to casually change the environment. His most recent book, *The First Eden*, published in October, documents the natural history and ecological decline of the Mediterranean area. In it, Attenborough, a former director of programming for the British Broadcasting Corp., points out that the ancient Roman agricultural techniques and need for lumber were largely responsible for turning much of North Africa into desert. *Mailman's* correspondent Susanna Sander spoke to Attenborough during the author's recent visit to Toronto.



Attenborough in *Créteil* working "for our grandchildren"

**Mailman's:** In *The First Eden* you take a very hard line against the Roman Empire. Why?

**Attenborough:** The Roman attitude to the natural world was the same attitude that we need had. We thought that we were bad. We thought that the world was so big that nature was eternally renewing. We said, "If you have got any fish, pour it into the sea. The sea is so big, it will wash it all away."

We thought, "If you have got poisonous snakes coming out of your farming, blow it into the atmosphere, and if it comes down on your neighbor, build a taller chimney—it will blow away." We thought that until we suddenly found that Canada's forests were dying because of pollution that was coming from America, and we found that the Weffers were filling up with fish. It is only that which is bringing us to our senses.

**Mailman's:** What should we be doing?  
**Attenborough:** Everything can be managed, but with one proviso that our growth rate does not continue to expand indefinitely. I am not complaining for a moment that we should not grow food for our children. But it can be planned. We are now exploiting the planet in the most wasteful way possible. We are knocking down rain forests in order to make newspaper because it is too expensive to replace the areas that we have

devastated. We can actually harvest the sea in a much better way if we look after fish stocks. What is the point of allowing unrestricted fishing, which takes more and more of the young fry, which use them and leave only adults, until in fact you exterminate the whole of herring as we have done in the North Sea? That is no way to support the human population.

**Mailman's:** What countries would you applaud for their conservation efforts?  
**Attenborough:** Britain and the United States are among the leaders. Canada is up there. Australia is doing well. Holland is extraordinarily active. The Scandinavian countries are very good. France is not so good as it might be. **Mailman's:** What should Canada be working toward?

**Attenborough:** I do not know enough about the ecology of Canada, but you have a huge advantage over many countries in that your population is relatively low dense than anywhere else. You have, stretching to the north, these vast expanses that many of us deeply envy you for, as your streams are much less grime than that of many other countries. Even then, you have still got problems in cleaning up your lakes.

**Mailman's:** But many of us say that because our lakes are being killed by U.S.



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and ruin, the Americans should pay **Altamirano**: This is exactly what the Mediterranean is about. The French are saying that their beaches are polluted, that it is the Italians or the Moslems or whoever pouring their sewage into the sea—ignoring the fact that the French have actually been pouring industrial pollutants from Marseilles. You have to get international agreements. It is absolutely foolish for people on one side to say, "We are not interested in what happens on the other side." If neighbors like America and Canada cannot agree, God help us all.

**Maclean's**: But why are governments so slow to react?

**Altamirano**: This is the huge problem of democracy. Politicians take the vote. "We will do what will get us votes for the next election—we are not concerned with what will get us votes in 15 years." The short-sightedness of our planning is a catastrophe. Conservation measures are for our kids—and for our grandchildren.

**Maclean's**: What can the average person do?

**Altamirano**: One can contribute either directly or indirectly. There is one very good World Wildlife Fund scheme where you can actually buy an acre of Costa Rican rain forest for \$25. It is a very good way of showing people to do something. But ultimately, if you be-



Driving in the Mediterranean '88

lieve in parliamentary democracy, we must have government action. You have to be able to get at government, demand that the government say what it is doing on certain issues. People ask me why I do not join the environmentalist Green party or something. But the fact of the matter is, the problem is too urgent to leave to them because the Greens are not going to form a government for

decades—if ever. You have to argue with the party that is in government.

**Maclean's**: What do you think of such political organizations as Greenpeace?

**Altamirano**: They are very brave people, and they do a lot to bring attention to the cause of conservation. But ultimately you have to rely on the rule of law. In the long run we are going to have to use law to bring about regulations. If you have already broken the law and say that you are prepared to break the law in order to make your point, then your condition is morally indefensible.

**Maclean's**: Many Canadians seem to be in favor of hydroelectric megaprojects. Can these have negative effects?

**Altamirano**: By and large, I am in favor of hydro electricity because it is one of the least-polluting sources of power that the world has, so far. What you have to do is make sure you know enough about the consequences. You have to have a very detailed ecological survey and be prepared to spend some money to reduce the environmental impact. The success with which we have gone into some of these hydroelectric schemes is mind-boggling.

**Maclean's**: Are you optimistic about western's survival?

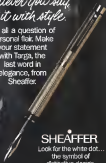
**Altamirano**: I certainly have hope—the question is how strong that hope is. I work on the basis that there is more than a fighting chance.

## Did Czar Nicholas quibble with Carl Fabergé over the price of eggs?



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Schleyer funeral in 1977: a country prepared to make peace with its terrorists

### FOLLOW-UP

## Germany's bloody past

In the memory of many West Germans, the 45 days remain engraved as the gravest challenge ever mounted against their nation's postwar democracy. But a decade after leftist gunmen kidnaped West German industrialist Hans-Martin Schleyer—igniting a chain of events that included the hijacking of a Lufthansa airliner, the suicide of three leaders of the notorious Baader-Meinhof gang in a high-security prison and, finally, the murder of Schleyer—West Germany seems prepared to make peace with its urban guerrillas. The environmentalist opposition Green party has called for an early release of repentant terrorists in jail. And the West German security services have publicly vowed that it could release or discuss charges against terrorists still at large if they surrender.

Terrorism in West Germany did not cease with the traumatic events of September and October, 1977. But with most of the major terrorists of the 1970s either dead or in prison, the active core of the Red Army Faction (RAF), successor to the Baader-Meinhof gang, has shrunk to about 20 members. They remain dangerous—but police and the public now generally perceive them as less of a threat than they were a decade ago. Meanwhile, some of the 50-odd urban guerrillas sentenced to long jail terms in the 1970s have earned early release by publicly repenting for their misdeeds. And West German authorities, having failed to root out the RAF desperadoes still at large, have switched to friendly persuasion.

In an interview with the radical Frankfurt magazine *konkret*, an unidentified senior counterintelligence officer said that there was "no insurmountable hurdle" standing in the way of terrorists who wanted to give up. "We are convinced that many who went underground have regained their decision to do so," he added. But no factions have come forward—and some politicians are clearly concerned that the new approach could tell West Germany's tale a false sense of security. Says Heinrich Böge, head of the German Federal police, "We must remain on our guard. The risk isn't all that great."

Indeed, during a Nov. 5 demonstration by 300 environmental activists in Frankfurt, masked gunmen suddenly opened fire on security forces, killing two and wounding nine others. It was the first-time death of policemen in a West German demonstration. But the authorities were quick to observe leftist terrorists, instead blaming the incident on militant anarchists. Still, many analysts say that there is a clear connection between that incident and the urban guerrillas who held Germany to ransom a decade ago. Declared one terrorism expert, "The Frankfurt clash has brought a new quality of violence to West Germany, but it was the Baader-Meinhof and the Red Army Faction that created the climate for it to happen. Their legacy will continue to plague Germany long after the last RAF man gives up the fight."

—PETER LEWIS in Brussels



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## COLUMN

# Taking the tobacco war too far

By Diane Francis

**A**s a smoker myself, I cannot dispute the fact that it is most likely to strike in the future. Anyone with half a brain now knows that smoking threatens one's health. It is a dirty, filthy habit that costs a bundle. For two decades tobacco taxes have continued to outpace the rate of inflation, reaping a windfall for governments that will become other "oil" taxes. For smokers, life is a long succession of dirty ashtrays, nicotine stains, burn marks and large dry-cleaning bills—the result of clothes that reek of smoke. More recently, studies have shown that second-hand smoke is even more toxic than the stuff smokers draw into their lungs through filters. That has turned a dangerous personal habit into a public health issue, sparking smoking bans in public and workplaces for good reason. Smoking is a serious health hazard. Then again, so are amphetamines from the internal combustion engine.

Freedom is the right to swing your arm, but not to hit anyone with it. That is why I welcome laws that prohibit smoking where others may be harmed by it. That is why I welcome pollution controls on automobiles, to not drive harmful emissions. But Ottawa is poised to take draconian action against tobacco, not against other products that are equally harmful. And with the Bill C-51—which received first reading last April—federal Health Minister Jean Yves Morin is taking the war against tobacco a step too far.

In 1975 the United States banned tobacco ads from the airwaves. In 1992 Canadian tobacco companies, faced with similar legislation, agreed to withdraw broadcast advertising. That is appropriate because viewers, including youngsters, are unfairly and involuntarily bombarded with persuasive commercials. But with C-51, Canada has decided to unilaterally extend that ban to everything else. The great advantage, beyond sponsoring and promoting.

It is a singularly naive piece of legislation that unfairly sideswipes a number of enterprises, commercial and cultural. But Epp and the anti-smoking lobbyists argue that the ban is essential to stem the consumption of cigarettes and thus reduce the damage to the habit. With merit, they argue that smokers require more medical care (even the road because the habit is linked to cancer, heart disease and other problems). And in a country where the government subsidizes the production of a product, people do not have a right to harm their health.

But the fact is that tobacco consumption continues to relentlessly decrease. As a result, advertising and promotions are rarely denied to companies for a longer share of the shrinking pie. Companies may hope to sell cigarettes through sponsorship, but it is doubtful that anyone ever took up smoking after noting that Imperial Tobacco, through its do Morrie cigarette brand, sponsored the Royal Winnipeg Ballet. Kids would become their friends' friends because their parents do. They smoke because they are curious. "In Norway, for example, there is a complete ban on cigarette advertising, yet a higher percentage of Norwegian children appear to

smoke than their counterparts in [five] other countries studied," said John Jenkins, professor of business administration at Wilfrid Laurier University in Waterloo. Our country's ban is misguided, but efforts to ban may be based on a serious misperception.

At the same time, C-51 will mean an end to cigarette ads because it does not ban the sale of foreign cigarettes. Some two-thirds of the cigarette ads in this country are imported and are subject to the result of oversight from U.S. periodicals. As well, some cigarette promotions will inadvertently find their way across the border through U.S. television. We may no longer see Philip's banners following Canadian tennis champions, but we will be subjected to Marlboro billboards beamed from U.S. ball parks. And Bill C-51 may force Canadian tobacco companies to switch rather than fight. Instead of seeing cigarettes advertised in the Canadian TV Guide, we may now see them advertised in the American Family Circle.

Of course, if you extend Bill's logic, C-51 does not go far enough. Cigarettes are so harmful that they should be declared illegal. Then again, so should the internal combustion engine, whose emissions of benzene, carbon dioxide, nitric oxide and lead wreak havoc on the nation's lungs as well. Then there are other hazardous substances such as alcohol and caffeine—which can be poisonous.

Taking aim at everything is like that cowboy who keeps up the tradition of making two packs a day. Even so, if Epp and the vast majority of Canadians feel strongly opposed to tobacco smoking, it should be prohibited. However, that is not just the case. Instead, we have a policy of selective prohibition for a product, which will still allow nothing Bill C-51 is equivalent to attacking air pollution by banning car manufacturers to reduce car sales and emissions.

As long as people can still legally drive or smoke or drink, someone will use the economic right to alter to their needs. And if such bad habits not society a burden, then the government has the right to make the user pay. Ottawa could do more to reduce cigarette, alcohol and gasoline consumption by hiking taxes even higher than they are now on these items. As for the proposed medical costs arising from lung failure, Ottawa should determine how much smokers add to the national medical tab and pass the costs along in the form of higher insurance premiums or sales taxes.





Mulroney with son, Nicolas, and wife, Miki, at high school near New Glasgow, N.S.: battling formidable political problems

## CANADA

# A hint of election fever

In everything but name, it was an election campaign last week. On a gruelling three-day swing through Atlantic Canada and into his Quebec riding of Manicouagan last week, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney entered a townhouse evening event with local dignitaries during the hit song Nothing's Gonna Stop Us Now. His wife, Miki, toured a Nova Scotia hospital and a home for the elderly. A video crew hired by the Conservative party captured tearful highlights for possible use in campaign advertisements. And behind the scenes, staff advance teams carefully encouraged proponents of Mulroney's free trade agreement to speak out—and warned opponents of government policies to keep quiet. Obviously delighted by the success of his team, an exuberant Mulroney told 260 supporters in

New Glasgow, N.S. "With a reception like this, I think it's just about time we ended an election." That first brush with election fever touched all three parties last week. Technically, Mulroney could wait until the fall of 1989 to go to the polls. But Conservative insiders are tentatively planning for an election in the fall of 1988—if the party improves for third-place standing in the polls. At the same time, senior Conservatives have concluded that they lag in the polls because the voters distrust Mulroney. As a result, while the opposition Liberals and New Democrats polished their policies and their organizations last week, the Tories undertook to persuade the public that Mulroney is trustworthy. In a tacit acknowledgment of the problem, Conservative president William Jarvis declared: "Our intention is

driven more by attitudes toward the leader than it is by issues. I wish it were not. I wish we could discover a leader who was perfect." Mulroney's image difficulties have created formidable political problems for his party. Since last spring the government has introduced the Meech Lake agreement to amend the Constitution, but reform proposals to reduce rates for most taxpayers, without measures such as a toll to control pornography—and a sweeping free trade agreement with the United States. Traditionally, a government receives a high approval rating for hard work and vision, even if many voters do not agree with individual policies. Instead, in a Gallup poll released on Nov. 12, 40 per cent of decided voters supported the Liberals, 33 per cent supported the Tories and only 26 per cent

said that they would vote for the Tories. That number was virtually unchanged from the party's standing last spring. To strengthen the party's image, the Conservatives discussed shifting star candidates, such as Canadian ambassador to France Lorne Bouchard, to run in Montreal and elsewhere. They also pointed out that they had increased their share in the polls since October while the Tories had dropped five points. Declared Jarvis: "We can keep gaining two or three points every month, then the trend line is good."

But the Tories' private concerns remained. Because many voters appear not to trust Mulroney, they apparently do not believe his claim that the Canada-U.S. free trade agreement is a good deal for Canada. That attitude is troublesome for the Conservatives because the accord will be a central part of the

party's platform. But they cannot blame Mulroney; he has become the central issue of the current political debate. Instead, they intend to send the Prime Minister across the country for town-hall meetings with hundreds of voters. Officials are also considering plans to launch a party membership drive as a rationale for some of those trips. And they are studying recommendations that the party buy television time in that Mulroney can express regrets for past mistakes—and ask for renewed trust. Said one leading Tory "if the Canadian people saw that, they would give him another chance."

Last week's tour through Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Massachusetts reflected these strategies. At stop after stop, Mulroney mingled with friendly crowds supplied with signs, balloons and banners. He made vague speeches

88. But some demonstrators remained steadfast. Said James MacNeil, a welder who is now unemployed after 27 years at the plant: "I'm here because I'm not ready to let the rest of them." Later, in Sept.-Dec. Que., where 7,000 people protested their region's economic woes last month, Mayor Jean-Marie Fleury urged voters to register their wrath. He said that angry demonstrators could turn the city's appeal for help. Charged city councillor Raymond Nepveu: "The mayor was lulled to sleep by vague promises from Mulroney."

While the Tories practiced their new tactics, the Liberals and New Democrats struggled to put their electoral machines into gear. For the Liberals, the biggest problem was a lack of money: within the past few months party officials have imposed budget cuts of 50 per cent on federal headquarters in Ottawa and on Liberal party organizations in such provinces as Ontario and British Columbia. Last month the federal Liberal party in Ontario fired four field workers because of budget restrictions. A senior Liberal party official decided to make other economies—and rehired the four workers.

In Ottawa, Turner replaced his Toronto media consultant, Gabeur Apau, with another Toronto expert, Henry Coover. Insiders said that Coover is already coaching the Liberal leader in preparation for a televised election debate. Meanwhile, the party is holding what it calls "funding meetings" to create new riding associations whenever electoral boundaries will be changed under a redistribution plan scheduled to go into effect next July.

The NDP's chief challenge is that it must fight a broader campaign than ever before. In 1984 the party concentrated its resources in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and southern Ontario. In the next election, it cannot afford to ignore any region—because it could win everywhere. The party has already held workshops to brainstorm ideas for a more responsive campaign. At a recent meeting in the NDP's budget, the demands of running a national campaign may strain party resources to the limit.

In the meantime, Mulroney may have close contact in exposing the imbalanced media attention that the parties last week. In his Gary speech to New Glasgow supporters, the Prime Minister addressed a warning to Turner and Broadbent: "Hang onto your hats." He crowed: "I tell you, I'm going to give you the ride of your life."

—MARY FRASER AND MICHAEL ROSS  
in New Glasgow  
BYRON MACKENZIE in Ottawa and  
BRUCE WALLACE in Montreal



Mulroney visiting a shipyard in Nova Scotia: viewing tough prospects

next election campaign. Said a senior Tory: "As people decide about the agreement, it will come down to, 'Whom do you trust?'"

Both opposition parties plan to exploit both Mulroney's lack of personal popularity and concerns about the trade accord. Liberal leader John Turner now refers to the trade agreement as the "Mulroney trade deal." Similarly, New President Jeanne Deshaies den Hartog said in an interview that her party plans to emphasize the principle of fairness, the "Mulroney trade deal" and the need for integrity in government. "There is no question that the quality of leadership has become an issue," she said.

Aware of these strategies, senior Conservatives have designed some tough new speeches. They have al-

ready concluded that they cannot blame Mulroney; he has become the central issue of the current political debate. Instead, they intend to send the Prime Minister across the country for town-hall meetings with hundreds of voters. Officials are also considering plans to launch a party membership drive as a rationale for some of those trips. And they are studying recommendations that the party buy television time in that Mulroney can express regrets for past mistakes—and ask for renewed trust. Said one leading Tory "if the Canadian people saw that, they would give him another chance."

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## Charges of racism

By most accounts, Anthony Griffin was an unlikely candidate for martyrdom. Until he was killed by a police bullet in Montreal on Nov. 11, the troubled black 19-year-old had spent the last year of his life in and out of court on a variety of minor charges, ranging from breaking and entering to breach of probation. But the 200 people who crowded into St. Romain's Church in Laval, Que., for his funeral three days later instead mourned a teenager who had been a prince in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, was described by friends as "a good kid" and whose killing outraged Montreal's black community. His death also worsened the deteriorating relations between riot-prone youths and their police department. Said Rev. Philip Bouchard, who presided at the funeral: "The whole community is enraged and saddened, irrespective of ethnic background."

Anger at Griffin's death spread beyond Montreal's black community. Said Leo Cossette, vice-chairman of the Montreal Urban Community (MUC) Public Security Commission, which oversees the police force: "Racism exists throughout the system. In this case, there was obviously an error made. We need to get to the roots of the problem."

Indeed, the shooting was the latest in a series of incidents in the past five years that have aroused concern about police conduct across Quebec. In Montreal, the Griffin affair drew a sharp blow to the solid police force's efforts to improve relations with the city's 120,000 blacks and rekindled accusations of police brutality. So far this year 43 people have sued the force, many for assault and wrongful arrest. The number is more than double the 15 to 20 suits launched against Toronto police every year.

On the morning of the Griffin killing, he created the most outrage. Just before dawn Griffin was arrested by Montreal police on a motel strip in the city's west end after refusing to pay for a taxi ride. He was

then taken to a nearby police station after a routine check revealed that he was wanted for breaking and entering. But in the station parking lot, Griffin, who was not handcuffed at the time, broke away from the officers holding him. According to later



Griffin's aunt, Pearl Leclair (right), and other mourners at a simple altar

reports—including one filed by a policewoman at the scene—Griffin obeyed an order to stop and turned to face the officers. It was then that Griffin was killed by a single shot. The bullet struck Griffin in the forehead, killing him instantly. At week's end, Const Allan Gossel, a 16-year veteran of the force, was charged with manslaughter.

Police officials immediately ruled out racism as a factor in the killing. Roland Bourget, chief of the MUC Police, told reporters just hours after the shooting: "A man who shouldn't be dead was killed. But I'll stake my reputation on the belief that it was not a racially motivated incident." But doubts

were raised when police officials later disclosed that the Quebec human rights commission had sued Gossel in 1982 over an incident involving a black man who was severely beaten by Gossel and a female officer after they stopped his car. The MUC settled the

suit out of court for \$25,000. But, decried Bourget: "I cannot believe maybe I'm naive—that the police will shoot someone because they're black."

Still, Bourget suspended Gossel without pay, to await the results of an internal police inquiry. And ultimately, contrary to indications that he demanded that Herbert Marx, the province's justice minister and acting solicitor general, launch an independent inquiry. Said Gossel's lawyer, a United Church minister and black activist: "We want to see justice done."

Critics said that stronger measures to control police behavior across the province may be needed. The reputation of Quebec police has been damaged in recent years by a series of blunders and incidents of brutality. In 1983 an innocent carpet-layer was shot to death and his companion wounded while sleeping in a motel room near Sherbrooke during a misdirected raid by detectives looking for robbery suspects. And in 1980 a St-Ray police officer pleaded guilty to gunning down two colleagues from the nearby Quebec City force who had discovered him robbing a warehouse.

But it is the MUC force that has come under the greatest scrutiny. The force received an unprecedented dose of attention in 1985, when television stations around the world broadcast a videotape of a Montreal constable

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force's public image. Among them: a hiring program to increase the number of minority officers on the force. So far, however, the program has recruited only three officers for the 4,685-member force, which currently has 18 nonwhite members. In comparison, Toronto's 5,242-member force has 186 nonwhite officers.

The rank of incidents has brought more attention to police recruitment and training practices. Although police instructors insist that training techniques have become more sophisticated in the past 30 years, some observers maintain that Quebec police recruits are not as well trained as their counterparts in other provinces. In Ontario, police officers invariably return to the Ontario Police College for refresher courses during their first seven years of duty. But Quebec officers do not return to the Institut de Police du Québec in Nicolet after their four-month training period unless asked to do so by their departments.

Critics of the Quebec system note that graduates from Nicolet become the responsibility of older officers, many of whom were hired before the institute was founded in 1983. In Montreal, 52 per cent of incidents that required some form of sanction are committed by officers with 10 to 20 years of service.

Although the force has held information sessions on Montebell's ethnic consciousness, critics say that they do little to alleviate tensions. "It's a crash course," said Jean-Paul Bredeux, a professor at the University of Montebell's School of Criminology. "All they do is replace negative stereotypes with positive ones. I talked to a fairly senior police officer who attended a seminar and came out saying that all East Indians are good mathematicians." Said Lieut. Normand Levesque, five days after the shooting of Anthony Griffin: "We arrested one black kid, and he said, 'Are you going to shoot me?'"

Station 12, where Gassot worked and Griffin was shot, resumed up to 50 threatening phone calls a day in the week following the shooting. And officers have been kept at repeatedly while on patrol. But while black community organizations have urged their members to refrain from violent protests, Montebell's politicians are still trying to find a long-term solution to the problem. David Irving Alesbury, a member of the city's Public Security Commission. "We just haven't got the message out yet that we won't tolerate racism and brutality. In the meantime, you have to ask, where will it all end?"

—LENA VAN DUSEN in Montreal



Swedish ferry docks. Here that more visitors might destroy a way of life

## Plans for an island link

**I**n 1895 Prince Edward Island Senator George Howland—a colorful orator—was nicknamed "Howlin' Howland" by Islanders who opposed his plan for a tunnel linking the province to the mainland. Since then, politicians have revived the project in numerous consultations—usually just before an election. But the federal government's formal invitation for tenders last week gave credence to the latest tunnel talk. Public Works Minister Stewart Melfroy announced in Charlottetown that construction of a 14-km bridge or tunnel would take five years and cost as much as \$950 million. But he said that a private builder would pay the construction costs of the facility, adding, "The project is run-dry in the Canadian taxpayer's."

The crossing would follow the shortest route between the island and New Brunswick—across Northumberland Strait from Bordier on the island's southeast coast to Cape Tormentine, N.S. Instead of a minimum 45-minute ferry crossing, travellers would be able to drive across in about 15 minutes. The link would make it easier and cheaper for Islanders to export or export goods—and it might attract more tourists. About 700,000 tourists a year now visit Prince Edward Island, whose population is just 128,000, and Melfroy estimated that figure would increase by 20 per cent. But critics said that more visitors might destroy the island's unique qualities. Said Shirley Hennessey, a clerk at a Charlottetown hotel "We are a special island! Why

would we jeopardize what we have?"

Premier Joseph Ghis has pledged his government's support—if Ottawa meets certain conditions. Among them, public hearings on the island, assistance to displaced ferry workers (about 500 jobs may be lost) and compensation for fishermen whose livelihood would be disrupted during construction. Ghis also said that he might hold a referendum on the issue. A final link, he said, would not be built if most Islanders oppose it.

The proposals will be for a privately owned, operated and financed link that would receive an annual operating subsidy no greater than the cost of the existing federally operated ferry service—\$20 million this year. But fees would stay at current fare levels. Seven Canadian companies will submit tenders; the selection process is expected to begin by April 1. When construction begins, perhaps as early as 1993, the project could create 30,000 jobs.

Plans for a crossing have not been as advanced since then-prime minister Lester Pearson called for tenders on a similar project in 1965. More than \$15 million was spent on initial construction before his successor, Pierre Trudeau, shelved the deal. In 1969 it broke of a comprehensive economic plan for the province. Because of that, some Islanders predict that the current project may yet meet the fate of its predecessors.

—CINDY BARRETT with BUREAU MANDEW in Charlottetown

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## Ending a bitter stalemate

**H**arris Andre looked satisfied. The consumer and corporate affairs minister was attending the opening of offices for his department's new Competitive Tribunal when he received an urgent message from inside. From it he learned that Liberal senators had just allowed passage of controversial drug patent legislation, ending a seven-month battle with the Conservative government. The refusal of the Liberal-dominated Senate to pass the bill had threatened to become a full-blown constitutional crisis. Rushing through his prepared speech, Andre dashed over to Parliament Hill a few blocks away to watch his left receive royal assent. Said the minister: "I guess I felt in the end that society would prevail. But I didn't realize it would take so bloody long."

Passage of the bill ended the most recent stalemate between the House of Commons and the Senate since a 1947 clash over Criminal Code amendments. It also gave Prime Minister Brian Mulroney a badly needed victory. Mulroney had been under strong pressure from the U.S. government to pass the legislation, which benefits foreign-owned manufacturers of brand-name drugs by giving them patent protection from copycat drugs made by generic drug manufacturers. Washington had even tried to link the free trade accord with Canada to the fate of the bill.

Its passage was also a welcome development for Liberal Leader John Turner. Turner's party had voted against the bill in the Commons, although many Quebec Liberals feared it, saying that it would create jobs in their province. Despite his personal opposition, Turner urged the Senate last August to pass the bill, adding that the Commons must prevail over the unelected Senate. But Liberal senators refused for three more months, leading critics to charge that Turner could not control his own troops.

The new law gives manufacturers of new brand-name prescription drugs seven to 10 years of protection from re-naming copies. It also establishes a drug prices review board to

monitor the industry and provide provinces with \$100 million over four years to offset any increases in the cost of drugs distributed under provincial health plans. Both Liberals and New Democrats conceded that the bill would cause drug prices to rise by millions of dollars annually. And they denounced charges by critics that the legislation would encourage multinational drug companies to increase research and product development in Canada, resulting in \$14 billion in investment and 3,900 new jobs.

Liberal sources said that low-key persuasion in the past several weeks by both Turner and his principal secretary, Peter Connolly, persuaded Liberal Senate Leader Allan Rock to let the bill pass. Liberal MPs and senators briefly discussed the issue on Nov. 18 at their weekly caucus meeting. According to one participant, "both sides agreed to let the adults talk." The next day, Liberal senators met again. Said Ontario Senator Hayes

Frisk: "Virtually everybody wanted to vote against the bill." But when the vote was called five hours later, most of the 56 Liberal senators in attendance simply abstained, allowing the Senate's Conservative minority to pass the bill 22 to 3. Mulroney told the Senate just before the vote that obstructing the bill would have allowed the



Maclean's persuasion

deeply." But Andre conceded that the celebration may be short-lived. The Senate has the right to bring in two other government bills—on refugees and immigration. And Andre made no predictions about their future.

—PETER GONZALEZ in Ottawa

## Commemorated by controversy

**T**he gesture was intended to honor the memory of a man who had helped to shape modern Quebec. But to some Montrealers, the landmark that city officials chose last week to commemorate René Lévesque, who died on Nov. 1, slighted the contributions of another Montrealer. Again last 36 days after Lévesque's death the city's executive committee announced that Dorchester Boulevard, one of Montreal's major thoroughfares, would be rechristened René Lévesque Boulevard.

The decision angered many in Montreal's English-speaking community, who saw it as yet another attack on their

heritage. Some accused Montreal Mayor Jean Duro of igniting an unnecessary controversy at a time when old tensions between English- and French-speaking Quebecers show strong signs of reviving. Said opposition city councillor Nick Auf der Haar: "Duro has created a silly language crisis for no real reason."

Critics condemned Duro-Lévesque's press secretary in the early 1970s for bowing to the emotional outpouring that followed the death of the former Parti Québécois premier. Others contended that renaming the street violated provincial guidelines that street or place names not be changed in

honor of a person until at least one year after death, and that changes not tangle with historical names.

Critics also noted as ironic in the city's choice Dorchester Boulevard was named for Lord Dorchester, a British governor of Quebec who was the arch-enemy of the 1793 Quebec Act, which guaranteed the use of French civil laws and language, and gave Roman Catholics full legal rights in Quebec. Said Gratien Dumais, chairman of Quebec's secretary's history department: "Dorchester did more to save the French culture than any man, living or dead."

—BRUCE WOLACE in Montreal

## An untimely departure

The outbreak from British Columbia's normally cheerful premier was uncharacteristic. Known for his sunny disposition, Premier William Vander Zalm lost his temper last week as his popularity plummeted in the polls and his Social Credit government battled new conflict-of-interest allegations. The latest attack occurred on Nov. 12, when highway Minister Clifford Michael resigned after attempting to sell some vacation property to a businessman who was seeking government approval for a ski resort. Vander Zalm first refused to conduct an investigation. But last week, when the opposition NDP leveled further accusations against Michael, Attorney General Brian Smith ordered an inquiry to find out whether there are grounds for criminal charges. An inquiry Vander Zalm told reporters in Victoria, "I know the media won't be satisfied until somebody gets hung for this."

Michael's resignation is a clear sign of an unfortunate turn for the Socials. He was the fourth resignation from Vander Zalm's cabinet—three of them conflict-of-interest charges—since the party's decisive victory 14 months ago. And last week a poll conducted

from Nov. 8 to Nov. 15 for the BCTV television network showed that the government's popularity had plunged. In the October, 1986, election, the Socials polled 59 per cent of the popular vote, compared with 42 per cent for the NDP. The BCTV poll showed a dramatic reversal.

**Michael was the fourth member of Vander Zalm's cabinet to resign since the election 13 months ago**

and 36 per cent of respondents said that they would vote Social, with 47 per cent supporting the NDP. Sand Leslie Stoen, president of United Communications Research Inc., which conducted the poll, "The honeymoon is over."

Michael's resignation may reinforce that trend. On two separate occasions, according to the NDP, Michael tried to sell a piece of property on Shawang Lake in the B.C. Interior to businessmen he was working in his capacity as highway minister. In February, 1987,

said NDP Justice critic Stan Shotton, Michael met with a Vernon businessman, Klaus Linsmeyer, who was seeking government help to reopen a sawmill in the Interior. Linsmeyer claims that Michael handed him brochures for his recreational development, Quent Beach Properties, and suggested that Linsmeyer buy a few lots. Then, in July, Michael spoke with West Vancouver businessman Roger Tadeus, a member of a group meeting with cabinet to get approval for a ski resort. After the meeting, said Shotton, Michael gave Tadeus a sales pitch and later sent him brochures. Michael admitted approaching both Linsmeyer and Tadeus about the land, but insisted that he had not done anything "seriously wrong."

After Michael's resignation, the NDP called for changes to the government's conflict-of-interest guidelines. But Vander Zalm, describing Michael's actions as "stupid," said that the guidelines are working. Added the premier: "The fact that we have had four resignations is indicative of the good job we're doing." Despite his setback, Michael said that he "intended to keep his word" if Shotton-Revelstoke and devote his life to politics. His first step, he said, would be to sell all his holdings—including Quent Beach Properties.

—JANE O'HALLA in Vancouver

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# JAPAN INC.'S NEW FACE



Street scene, Tokyo stock exchange (right): a dramatic accumulation of financial power and a worldwide spending spree

They sit on a worldwide spending spree. Last week the giant Japanese electronics company Sony Corp. bought the record division of New York-based CBS Inc. for a breathtaking \$2.6 billion—and acquired the rights to Bruce Springsteen's recordings. In the same week, the large Japanese real estate group Keio announced in Paris that it was investing \$572 million in an office and retail complex to be built by 1991 on the Left Bank. And in October a leading Japanese insurance company, Dai-Ita Seimei, purchased a parcel of prime Manhattan property for \$1.3 billion from U.S. investment bank Citicorp. In almost every part of the globe, the Japanese are aggressively buying—and they already own more than \$1 trillion of real estate, corporations, natural resources, bonds and outright loans in other countries.

Now in its third wholesale economic restructuring as so many decades, Japan is fashions itself into a world financial giant—and its new strength could produce a startling reorientation of the world economic system. When its leaders believe to pull it from the debris of the Second World War, Japan was a poor and defeated country. But in the 1980s Japan built its economic base on the production of cheap

and sometimes poorly made consumer goods. Then, in the booming years of the 1970s, Japan changed course, flooding the world with superbly manufactured stereos, televisions and cars. Now, with barriers to its exports growing and with the value of the yen soaring, Japan is changing its economic attack. With its legendary aversion of purpose and economic foresight, the country is exporting money, as well as goods, to a willing world. At the same time, it is encouraging home consumption of its own manufactured goods to partly make up the shortfall in exports. Of the shift away from export manufacturing, senior Japanese government member Hiroshi Ohno said: "We have been moving in the same direction for almost 40 years. Now we are reviewing everything."

**Spree.** Already, Japan has the seven largest banks and the largest investment banking firm in the world. Giant Nomura Securities Co. Ltd. of Tokyo has a market capitalization of \$60 billion—compared with only about \$7 billion for Salomon Brothers Inc., the largest U.S. securities firm. Using that wealth—owed partly by the high yen—this year alone Japanese buyers have snapped up casinos in Las Vegas, golf courses in England and wine cellars in France. Last May another Japanese insurance compa-

ny, The Tanaka Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd., made headlines around the world when it paid a record \$38 million for the Dutch impressionist painter Vincent van Gogh's *Smoker*, painted in 1888.

**Pressure.** Of the \$197 billion in foreign capital which the United States imported in 1985, more than one-third came from Japan. Ten years ago Japanese financial firms were barely noticeable. But now their actions can trigger currency swings and move money markets. And, as a result, there is increasing pressure on Japan to assume greater responsibility for stabilizing the global economy. Indeed, last week Japanese officials were promoting the prospect of using the yen as a world reserve currency similar to the dollar. Said Kanako Hiroshi, chairman of Tokyo's Toyo Travel Investment Management Co.: "It took Britain 100 years and the United States 50 years to become the richest country in the world. It took Japan five."

That remarkable transformation, made possible partly by the extreme and confrontational nature of the Japanese nation, has had a high social cost (page 26). And the country also faces problems within its own economy. Unemployment reached a postwar high of 3.2 per cent last May, as companies adjusted to change by cutting back on expenditures



or diversifying. And with the new economy still not fully developed, overall economic growth is not as swift as it has traditionally been. Last week Morihiro Hosokawa, who succeeded Yasuhiro Nakasone as prime minister on Nov. 6, also experienced firsthand the continuing resentment other countries have toward his nation's economic power. U.S. Commerce Secretary William Verity accused Japanese government ministers at a meeting in Tokyo of destroying foreign industries with floods of exports, and he demanded that Japan open up its domestic market to imports.

**Rampage.** In the past, Japan's solution to economic problems, including the oil price increases of the 1970s and the global recession of the early 1980s, was to increase exports. But the success of that policy became the country's biggest problem as huge trade surpluses with other industrialized countries, particularly the United States, built up. By September, 1985, Japan's trade surplus with the rest of the world had risen to a staggering \$81 billion. Then officials in Europe and the United States began pressuring Japan to reduce its trade surplus by buying more foreign goods.

At a meeting in New York, leaders of the G-6—the top five industrial nations, the United States, Japan, West Germany, France and Britain—sought a solution to the surplus problem. Their decision—the so-called "Plaza Accord," named after the hotel in which they met—was to let the value of the yen rise in order to make Japanese goods more expensive and less attractive to importing countries. For then-prime minister Nakasone, it was a major extension to world openness. And in the past 36 months, the yen has risen by 15 per cent against the value of other currencies—leading the Japanese to coin the word *randaku*, meaning the rampaging yen, to describe the phenomenon. By Feb. 1985, one Canadian dollar could buy 109 yen, the end of last week, the dollar bought only 103 yen.

**Surplus.** The dramatic strengthening of the yen quickly affected the Japanese economy. During 1986, exports dropped by 18 per cent and industrial production fell to its lowest level in 12 years. And while some sectors of the economy, particularly steel and cement, had been struggling, the automotive sector hurt them even more. That led to an unprecedented series of shutdowns of mines, steel furnaces and industrial plants, with auto industry towns suffering the most. Placed with high production costs in their own country—a trend that had begun even before the Plaza Accord—Japanese firms have moved a significant amount of their manufacturing to plants abroad, mainly to cheap labor bases in newly industrialized countries,

especially South Korea and Taiwan.

At the same time, Japanese manufacturers—under a tariff in the United States after their share of new car sales rose 500 per cent from 1970 to 1980—have moved more production to plants in the United States and Canada. Other manufacturers, including the makers of color television sets, also began opening U.S. plants. These moves helped in stabilizing Japan's trade surplus with the United States at \$67 billion in 1986. Said Tsutomu Sugiyama, Sony's manager of corporate communications: "We call the process 'globalization.' It was well under way before media, but there is no doubt that the high value of the yen will speed up the process somewhat."

**Impact:** By 1990, the amount of offshore manufacturing as a percentage of total industrial output could more than double to almost nine per cent. That shift would create jobs and technological benefits in the countries in which Japan invests—a pattern less likely to lead to the sorts of trade imbalances that the world is currently attempting to overcome. But it would also make it difficult to measure accurately the volume of Japanese goods entering the United States, Canada,

cy, Nakasee cut interest rates and passed a \$50-billion spending package that stimulated a housing and public construction boom. It effectively sent Japanese consumers on a spending spree to pump up domestic and imported goods. The new strategy has had a sharp impact on economic development as Japan's Japanese exports fell 1.2 per cent in the second quarter, while domestic demand increased by 3.1 per cent. As a result, there was essentially no overall growth in the Japanese economy during

divert overseas investments represent only one dollar in 12 of Japan's total foreign investment. In fact, in 1986 Japan borrowed more than it lent to other countries. By 1985 the country's net international assets had soared by more than \$300 billion. And at the end of 1986, Japanese banks held \$31 billion in Canadian bonds alone, representing almost one-quarter of all foreign holdings.

A report by the Bank of Nova Scotia compares that flow of capital to a sim-

trading volume of 700 million shares before the Black Monday crash.

The rest of foreign holdings of Japanese firms give them a large measure of control over interest rates in the borrower countries. Because the Japanese are such large buyers of bonds, they are able to get a good return on their bond market rates help to determine interest rates for business loans, mortgages and consumer credit. Said Barry Storer, Canadian ambassador to Japan: "This exposure of Japan does not mean that we are getting another set of gardeners. We are getting new managers, and we are going to have to adjust to the way the Japanese will think about."

**Profits:** Japan's influence was felt shortly last May in the United States when some of the larger Japanese financial institutions speculated against the dollar by selling off large sums—as much as \$500 million—in U.S. Treasury bills. After the U.S. dollar had dropped, the Japanese then bought back the suddenly cheaper Treasuries, making a huge profit on the currency difference. Because of that manipulation, U.S. interest rates rose sharply as U.S. banking authorities attempted to attract buyers back. Under pressure from U.S. officials, Japanese Finance Minister Kanji Miyawake ordered the companies to stop speculating against the dollar.

But Japanese traders may not continue to obey the law. Said Toshiyuki Gotoh, Japan's vice-minister of finance for international affairs: "Our control used to be complete, but the situation is

changing. When I talk to the powerful traders, they are independent. They are more interested in making maximum profits for their companies."

Despite Japan's dramatic accumulation of financial power, many of its citizens still oppose the way they are being run. Inflation, inefficient industries are heavily subsidized by the government. And Japanese companies, even those renowned for their guarantees of lifetime employment, have launched austerity drives and laid off programs at some plants while establishing operations in other countries. "The age of multinationalism has finally arrived in Japan," said Shiro Miyawake, former president of the Japanese Trade Relations Organization. "It won't be an easy transition."

While the country tries to cope with the new economic era, its citizens must also resist the temptation to overreact to foreign critics. Said reporter Kayoko Suzuki of the Tokyo daily *Asahi Shimbun*: "Japan-bashing" has become part of the Japanese vocabulary. Last summer many Japanese

were shocked by TV footage showing U.S. congressmen on Capitol Hill smashing a Toshiba radio with a sledgehammer. The politicians took that action to protest the fact that a

Toshiba subsidiary had broken an international trade pact and sold submarine equipment to the Soviet Union.

**Gleets:** The traditional hostility and envy that Japan's formidable economic strength has attracted may only increase as the full impact of its financial clout is felt worldwide. Japan now faces the difficult task of balancing its own need for economic prosperity with the restrictions of its trading partners in North America and Europe. Japanese economic planners say that they are trying to avoid the mistakes that led to industrial decline in the United States and Britain. But pressures will mount on the tiny island nation to take on a leadership role as the world stage. And that status, many observers believe, is inevitable for success-driven Japan.

—MICHAEL CLUGGERS in Tokyo



Nissan Corp. assembly plant in unreplicated series of shuttles and worldwide economic changes

and other countries. Japan's economic growth is going to become irrelevant very soon."

By mid-1987 Japan seemed to have overcome many of the setbacks that it suffered from the Plaza Accord. In June industrial production rose 2.4 per cent, the highest monthly increase in seven years. And the number of business failures in September was 32 per cent lower than a year earlier. Still, the ability of Japanese manufacturers to cope with a decline in exports remains partly dependent on the economic growth generated through growth within the country to absorb goods now destined for other nations. When Nakasee agreed to the Plaza Accord, he was warning on Japanese consumers spending more money on Japanese goods. But Nakasee is still dealing with a nation of conservative tastes. In 1985 the Japanese had a personal savings rate of 38.1 per cent—compared to high, given rates of 8.6 per cent in Canada and three per cent in the United States.

Last spring, a departure from the government's traditional restraint pol-

icy, Nakasee cut interest rates and passed a \$50-billion spending package that stimulated a housing and public construction boom. It effectively sent Japanese consumers on a spending spree to pump up domestic and imported goods. The new strategy has had a sharp impact on economic development as Japan's Japanese exports fell 1.2 per cent in the second quarter, while domestic demand increased by 3.1 per cent. As a result, there was essentially no overall growth in the Japanese economy during

that period. Said Masahiko Kubota, staff economist for the *Keizaijin*, the Japanese federation of economic organizations: "This shows that the re-emergence of the economy is taking effect."

**Businesses:** Meanwhile, as at the more spectacular rise of the yen, Japan has been Japan's self transformation into the world's banker. The currency's new popularity made it the country's biggest export, replacing autos, mobiles and steels. Said Hans Angermüller of Citicorp: "U.S. banks' performance is being divided by the aggressiveness of the Japanese."

Japan's financial dominance is a revolutionary development. The transformation began in 1980, when the government relaxed restrictions on the amount of money that Japanese could invest overseas. Afterwards, Japanese banks, insurance companies and securities firms poured billions into world capital markets, concentrating on government bonds and, more recently, securities. Although the buyers of van Gogh's *Milkmaid* sky-

scraper caught public attention, these

lar flood from oil-producing nations during the 1970s. Indeed, Japan's capital surpluses have made it the leading international creditor, a kind of loan officer to the world. Concluded the *Sunday Express*: "For the strong yen has depressed export earnings, corporations have turned increasingly to trading financial investments to maintain profitability. Recent reports suggest that profits (from such dealings) account for at least half of the total earnings of many Japanese industrial firms."

**Profits:** The pervasiveness of capital export is reflected on the floor of the Tokyo stock exchange. Before the world stock market crash on Oct. 19, the Tokyo exchange was the most overvalued market in the world, according to several experts. The Nikkei stock index, an average of 320 stocks traded on the exchange, reached a record high of 36,680.43 on Oct. 14. Last week the Nikkei was off by 16 per cent from its peak and the frenzied buying of the past several months had subsided. Trading volume is now between 300 and 500 million shares a day, compared with a common

## THE JAPANESE GO SHOPPING

Far from the Giza, the heart of Tokyo's financial center, Japanese businessmen are busy shopping through the lobby of one of their favorite Canadian haunts—the Prince Hotel in suburban Toronto. But their shopping spree concerns a powerful new war in Japan: the battle for control of the Japanese industrial firm. The analysts predict is about to break across Canada. At the end of 1986 Japanese foreign investment worldwide reached more than \$1 trillion. As more of that money reaches Canada, says Oliver Miller, co-chairman and president of the Toronto corporate real estate firm Coldwell Banker Canada Inc., the number of Japanese businessmen staying at the Prince will increase dramatically. And Miller: "They are talking about major projects."

Miller said that the Japanese have targeted Toronto, among the major cities around the world, for real estate investments. And Edward McFarlane, executive vice-president of the Royal Bank of Canada, said that Japanese investment in Canada will expand the beyond current holdings in bonds and property of the federal government signed a free trade deal with the United States. According to Miller, the Japanese are now reluctant to locate manufacturing plants in Canada because they say that they could be shut out of the lucrative U.S. market without the guarantee of access in a trade pact.

The Japanese have already invested heavily in U.S. property, particularly in New York City, where they have bought more than a number of towering landmarks. Reese analysts estimate that Japanese investors bought \$7.9 billion worth of U.S. real estate in 1986 and will double that amount by the end of 1987.

But the Japanese have been far more cautious about purchases in Canada. They have largely ignored Canadian stocks, although they are attracted to Canadian bonds. According to a recent study by Nova Scotia itself, in 1986 the Japanese held \$21 million, or 22 per cent of all Canadian bonds held by foreigners, compared with 10 per cent in 1980. During that same period investment Canada estimates that the value of direct Japanese investment in Canada increased to \$2.5 billion in 1982 from \$1 billion in 1980, and it is largely unchanged since then.

By comparison, Japanese direct investment in the United States from 1955 to 1985 was \$23.4 billion, compared with \$2.2 billion planned in Canada during the same period. But Miller said that because the Japanese have so much money to invest, they will be forced to increase their stake in North America. And if a free trade deal can be reached, he predicts that Canada will be the winner.



Shen: new managers



# THE ORIENTAL DILEMMA

Inside Tokyo's Imperial Palace, a half-tale castle with soaring medieval carpenter and even-fetted roofs, the emperor of Japan lies ill. At 86, Hirohito, who by tradition is regarded as a direct descendant of the Sun Goddess, had undergone major surgery, and the nation's attention was riveted upon him. Surgery had cleared an intestinal blockage. It was not cancerous, but as Hirohito's age the operation was life-threatening and, in circulating detail, the media recounted his every postoperative bodily function. But despite the previous censor of those reports, a palpable reverence for the imperial patient was evident. Before going ahead with a transfusion, doctors questioned whether someone's blood would be good enough for the emperor, while some commentators referred to his frail frame with the ancient term *godai-hito*, meaning an admirable body. And from all corners of the archipelago, thousands of Japanese—mostly middle-aged or older, members of the Second World War generation—descended upon the palace to pay their respects to a man, they were standing watch over a living symbol of Japan, knowing that sooner or later his passing would mark the end of an era.

**Paradox:** Although Hirohito survived his ordeal in October, his brush with death remains a portent of change, especially because it coincides with strong new currents in the country's economic and social life. The Asian nation that has set new standards of diligence and adaptability in undertaking another economic restructuring. But even as admiring Westerners continue to study the secrets of Japan Inc., many Japanese are expressing a marked uneasiness. The yen's recent rise has caused unemployment in some sectors, and the recent crash of the Tokyo stock market has added to the uncertainty.

At the same time, many Japanese, while maintaining their legendary devotion to duty, have begun to ask troubling questions about the quality of life for the average citizen. In essence, they say that Japan has achieved its stunning economic success at the expense of its workers: most Japanese live in small, exorbitantly priced houses, labor 800 hours a year longer than their European counterparts and pay almost twice as much for food as North Americans. "People point to our GNP (gross national product) and say



we're wealthy," noted Kiyoaki Komatsu, 37, an assistant design manager at a Tokyo construction firm. "But I have lived in West Germany, so I know what we're missing."

**Paradox:** So pervasive is the quality-of-life debate that in a government poll on the "direction" of the nation last spring, nearly 35 per cent of respondents said that the direction was wrong, citing such factors as harsh working conditions and high prices. And Noboru Takashita, who became prime minister on Nov. 6, wrote a phrase in his political platform about the need for "happiness

in a country with a deep-seated tradition of conformity. It was only in the 1980s that the Japanese started to move away from the harshly repressive rule of the Shoguns, military dictators who for centuries enfeebled the emperors to puppet status. The Shoguns had down the rules of everyday life in detail—to the most material and cut of clothing that members of the various social classes could wear—creating a static and closed society. This ended when the Japanese were forced by U.S. intervention in 1954 to end their isolation from the rest of the

world. In that tiny space, space, space to earthquake, typhoons and hurricanes, the Japanese have fashioned a life that is at once richly traditional and aggressively modern. Every year, at a busy shrine in Kyoto, restaurant owners gather from all over Japan and, in an ancient Shinto ceremony, ask the spirits of rice and river fish for forgiveness for exploiting them. And atop the gleaming office towers of downtown Tokyo are neon shikaras, where business managers often pray to dead ancestors before entering into especially important deals.

But traditions have not prevented some Japanese from speaking out, saying that they have paid too high a personal price for their nation's economic success. The monthly newsletter *Japan Christianity Activity News* said "At the root of the problems in contemporary Japan is the fact that men and women are used as tools for economic competition." It added that the government had "deprived them of their humanity."

**Jammed:** By Western standards, most Japanese do not have a grand lifestyle. While almost every family has a color television, washing machine and a refrigerator, people and appliances are jammed into homes that on average are 60 per cent smaller than those in North America. And the average Japanese house costs 20 times as much as its North American equivalent, in a country where the average monthly income is the equivalent of \$2,000. Such a house typically consists of a diminutive kitchen and dining room and two or three other tiny rooms. Most people sleep on the floor on futon mattresses that roll up during the day, allowing bedrooms to double as living rooms. Kazuo Nakamura, an official of the Kodansha, a book-publishing association, commented, "My house is worth \$600,000, and it's so small I have to sleep standing up."

As well, the houses are often located in distant suburbs, forcing workers to commute long distances to the office. "If Japan were truly an affluent society," remarks Shiro Kato, chairman of The Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, a bank company, in the magazine *Look Japan*, "its workers would not have to strain onto unbearably crowded trains to commute." Kempton, the assistant design manager, is typical. He rides the train 90 minutes each way between his home in a Tokyo suburb and his downtown office. He works every other Saturday—except during July and August, when he takes a full weekend off—and he works late to the work ethic by taking only one day off in the almost 30-day annual holiday. The biggest problem in my life is that I don't have



Tokyo street scene (left); Shikara bride (above); punker: street of rebelliousness

double." Indeed, divorce rates are rising and so is juvenile delinquency. And perhaps most telling is an indicator of many young Japanese: they lack their elders' reverence for the ancient emperor system. During Hirohito's lifetime, Kuroki Shunichi, a 35-year-old reporter for the *Asahi Shimbun* newspaper, said that she worked past the palace and saw the old people crying. "What surprised me was their reaction," said Shunichi. "Using the old honorary language for the emperor—I suppose it shows there are still people who think he's like a god. But I think we should treat him like an ordinary person."

Japan's social contract still seems intact. But the degree of open dissatisfaction, although muted by Western stan-

dards, is significant in a country with such a deep-seated tradition of conformity. It was only in the 1980s that the Japanese started to move away from the harshly repressive rule of the Shoguns, military dictators who for centuries enfeebled the emperors to puppet status. The Shoguns had down the rules of everyday life in detail—to the most material and cut of clothing that members of the various social classes could wear—creating a static and closed society. This ended when the Japanese were forced by U.S. intervention in 1954 to end their isolation from the rest of the

**Space:** The need for small order is heightened by lack of space: 320 million Japanese, a population nearly five times larger than Canada's, live in an area one twenty-fourth the size. And the overwhelming majority of Japanese are crowded together around the arable edges of their mountainous four-

KODANSHA

time to be with my son," Kosenaka said. "I see him briefly before I leave home at 6:30 a.m., and sometimes he's still awake when I get home, which is never before 5 p.m. Apart from that, I only see him on weekends."

**Childcare:** In fact, a recent government survey concluded that because of the demands of professional and social life, the average father can spend only 36 minutes a day with his children. One result: only 45 per cent of the children surveyed said that they really liked their fathers, compared with 80 per cent in the United States and West Germany.

At the same time, the Japanese spend 27 per cent of their incomes on food, compared with 15 per cent in Canada. That has led many Japanese to express dissatisfaction with their lack of purchasing power. For years Western countries have been lobbying the Japanese to work shorter hours, in that way allowing themselves more leisure time in which to spend more money on imports. And in fact, under the economic restructuring plan devised by the administration of former prime minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, the official work week will drop over the next several years from its present 45 hours to a government-set target

of 40. By the 1990s, officials say, most Japanese workers may also get full two-day weekends off, and they may start taking their full official vacations, instead of only a few days, as they often do now.

**Longevity:** Many Japanese in government and business openly welcome that prospect. But they also point out that their society has distinct advantages over the West in other respects.

The average life expectancy for Japanese women in 1988 was 83.9 years, the highest in the world, while for men it was 78.8, second only to Malta. And Japanese crime rates are sharply lower than those in the West. As a result, many Japanese resent Westerners telling them how they should live. "My students go to New York and see dirty streets and violence," said Yachi Masume, a political



Councillor Mizuki: It's quite difficult for women to win

science professor at the University of Tokyo. "They tend to look on Americans and others as inferior." In fact, while few outsiders travel more than the Japanese, they have always been ambivalent about the West, welcoming its ideas and products far more readily than they welcome Westerners themselves. In a government survey last May, nearly 50 per cent of respondents said that they would not like to be friends with foreigners.

**Priority:** However, younger Japanese tend to look more sympathetically on foreign demands and attitudes. Those in their late teens and 20s have developed a reputation for opposing long working hours, and increasing numbers are placing a much higher priority on their personal lives. Kosenaka, who works closely with young people, said that while they put in a full day's work, including overtime, "they don't like the overtime and, unlike earlier generations, they speak their minds." He added, "Management has to spend more time with these people, encouraging them and explaining why it's important to work hard."

Chikara Higuchi, a Liberal Democratic Party member of the Diet, Japan's parliament, declared: "They aren't disciplined in the traditional sense. They have less of a hungry spirit and are more individual-

## A BLACK-BELT PRIME MINISTER

In politics and in judo, Noboru Takeshita is an acknowledged master. Applying the lessons of the martial art to politics, the dynamic 63-year-old black belt (judo's highest rank) succeeded Yasuhiro Nakasone as May 6 to become Japan's 11th post-war prime minister. Unlike the charismatic Nakasone—whose presidential style exonerated rivalry within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)—the self-effacing Takeshita brings a reverence to traditional consensus-building. Said Takeshita: "I'll go step by step, just as in judo, to convince people and get their consent."

The eleventh-hour selection of Takeshita reflects the back-room maneuvering of the hibernated LDP. In the two-house Diet (parliament), the LDP holds 445 of the 564 seats and has ruled Japan for 32 years. That overwhelming guarantee that whoever wins the party presidency automatically becomes prime minister for a two-year term. With Nakasone's imminent depa-

ture after two terms, as dictated by party rules, Takeshita had two serious rivals—Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and former foreign minister Shintaro Abe.

After six meetings the rivalry reached an agreement on Oct. 29. Seeking to avoid an open party vote, each candidate backed Nakasone a little, declaring that he was dropping out of the race—thus allowing the prime minister to make the choice. Nakasone chose Takeshita, an LDP-term parliamentarian and former finance minister.

Letting Nakasone make the choice avoided a protracted struggle—and also gave Nakasone a contrasting role behind the scenes. "There can be neither progress nor prosperity if there are contentions and conflict," said Takeshita before his election. That approach will likely characterize Japanese leadership for at least the next two years.

—ANDREW NALAI with correspondents' reports



Nakasone's successor

## Remember when you first discovered the joy of driving?



to than older Japanese. It doesn't disturb me, because I know the U.S. culture too, and always has (the younger generation) isn't nearly as far from that road as Americans."

The small streak of rebelliousness among Japanese youth is hardly surprising. The school system is fiercely competitive, with kids emphasizing on cramming thousands of words. Students undergo a series of examinations that de-

termine whether they will enter technical college or high school. Still, some observers maintain that the new attitudes have scarcely affected work habits.

"You hear the new generation is less dedicated to excellence," said Canadian Ambassador Barry Stoen, who has served in Japan for six years. "But I don't see it. If you get into a young driver's taxi, it's still optional, he still won't take a tip, and he still drives you to your destination by the quickest route. We keep looking for signs that Japan is weakening, but I think this is just wishful thinking."

**Affinity.** Some of the youthful ascendancy—and affinity for the West—is clearly more style than substance. Every Sunday, best, middle-class youths take the train in from the suburbs and goober at Tokyo's Harajuku Park. There they change into unusual clothes, such as 1990s-style black leather jackets, and dance through the afternoon. Then, they slip back into their regular clothes before leaving for home. And while the average Japanese has a traditional Shinto wedding, it has recently become trendy to have a Christian-style civil wedding ceremony

as well, in order to be able to wear a Western-style gown and tuxedo. There are also signs of change among Japanese women, who have failed to make many significant advances in the male-dominated society, despite a growing Japanese feminist movement in the 1970s. Many Japanese men tend to consider the proper role of working women to be that of menial, tea-fetching "office ladies," as they are

called. "I'm not a feminist," said 30-year-old Mariko Mizui, who, supported by feminist groups, was elected to the Tokyo city council last spring. "The husband's opposition is the main obstacle, because they see a woman's role as taking care of the children and grandparents." Mizui is one of only nine women on the 125-member council. "All you are are these dark, gray rats," she said, with a laugh. "Men everywhere—very, very bad."

As well, increasing numbers of Japanese women are leaving their husbands. About three out of four Japanese divorces are initiated by wives. The rate is rising most quickly among couples in which the wife is in her 40s—after the children have been raised and sent off to college or work. Another major strain comes when the husband retires, between the mandatory ages of 55 and 59, and is unaccustomed to large amounts of leisure time.

**Feudal.** But it seems that most Japanese do not want drastic social change. The nation is little more than a company removed from feudalism, and it is only 40 years since the devastation and humiliation of the Second World War. "We had hardly anything to eat during and after the war," said Kae Ogi, a political science professor at Sophia University in Tokyo. "Today

I think the Japanese people are quite satisfied. We sort of enjoy what we have and don't rock the boat too much."

But in 1987—or Shōwa 62, under the imperial calendar that dates from Hirohito's coronation—change is in the air. The economic restructuring is just beginning. New Japan has a new prime minister and may soon also have a new emperor—Hirohito's daughter-in-law, Aiko. The challenge for the Japanese system will be to accommodate the changes—and the new voices demanding a better quality of life—without undermining the axiomatic drive that has made Japan the envy and the engine of the world.

—MICHAEL CLOUTON in Tokyo



High school dining hall, (below) Kiyoshi Komatsu: not enough time to spend with his son

generally called. In a 1988 study for the Japanese Chrysalis of Canada, Japan-watcher Marjorie Posner of Toronto concluded: "Women have few skills even if they are university graduates and little self-confidence in a society that undervalues women except as housewives."

**Progress.** Still, some progress has been made in the past several years. The average woman's wage climbed from 44 per cent of the average man's salary in 1982 to nearly 52 per cent last year. (In Canada, the proportion is 85 per cent.) And that gap may continue to shrink as the service sector of Japan's economy expands. Bookstore houses and other services have led the way in hiring women for such significant jobs as loan officers or securities analysts. Women have also begun to enter the male bastion of politics, but with very limited success. "It's quite difficult for women to run for office and



win," said 30-year-old Mariko Mizui, who, supported by feminist groups, was elected to the Tokyo city council last spring. "The husband's opposition is the main obstacle, because they see a woman's role as taking care of the children and grandparents." Mizui is one of only nine women on the 125-member council. "All you are are these dark, gray rats," she said, with a laugh. "Men everywhere—very, very bad."

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# AN EMPEROR AND A GENTLEMAN

**T**he world outside Japan's emperor is a paradox—a shy, bespectacled man, hairless-looking old man, who still stirs better memories of jungle battles and prison camps born during the Second World War. To the Japanese themselves, he symbolizes their very nationhood. And although no longer officially regarded as a god, as he once was—he is so revered that virtually none of his subjects use the name Hirohito. Instead, they refer to him as "His Majesty" or "the present emperor" or even "Oka-no-mikoto"—which means "the honorable personage across the seas." But by any name, the 126th Imperial Son of Heaven comes from the world's oldest dynastic line, which is accurately traced back 3,000 years to the sea goddess Amaterasu. And now the so-called era of Shōwa—enlightened peace—which began with his accession to the throne 61 years ago, is in its twilight.

**Revered:** From the day he became emperor, Hirohito has been a willing contrabandist—a revered man, nevertheless, a ruler who never allowed himself to be swayed. Indeed, that has been the anomalous position of Japanese emperors for 1,600 years, during which real power has been in the hands of military dictators or, more the rule of the Second World War, of a domestically elected parliament. Only once during his reign have circumstances permitted Hirohito to make a significant political decision. It occurred on Aug. 14, 1945, when Hirohito decided to surrender to the United States after atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It is a rare opinion in my reign was the Second World War."

Round-shouldered, shortstatured and dedicated to scholarly pursuits, Hirohito was an unlikely figure for the warlike role in which Japan's power military rulers were determined to cast him. His sole martial

accomplishment was the ability to sit on a horse. He was more interested in marine biology—a passion that in later life would bring him renown in scientific circles and the honor of having a rare Pacific grawn named *Imperialis* after him.

The military invoked his name to justify their major enterprises. As the American historian Edwin Reischauer wrote in his 1977 book *The Japanese*: "The Japanese leadership was able to combine an extreme reverence for the emperor with a complete willingness to force decisions on him."

**Surrender:** The new emperor was less than 60 years in the Imperial Palace when Japan invaded China, taking the first step on the road to the Second World War. Hirohito's role diffused over his role in that war, but the weight of evidence indicates that he was not one of its instigators, staying strictly within the bounds of his constitutional authority. Still, when the war was lost, it was left to the emperor to admit defeat. The most difficult day of his life, he has said, was Aug. 14, 1945, when—with the Supreme War Council leading—he took it upon himself "to endure the unspeakable" and surrender to the Americans. The release of some of his more fatalistic subjects was extreme and traditional, as the emperor in front of the Imperial Palace several army officers committed suicide, ritual disembowelment, rather than suffer the disgrace of surrender. But in a letter to his son, Crown Prince Akihito, then 11, the emperor explained: "Our military was placed too much significance on spirit. I made efforts to avoid being torn and to protect the species of the Japanese nation."

On Sept. 27, 1945, as the Americans were setting up their complex administration, Hirohito rode by car to the Dai-Ichi Insurance building, where Gen. Douglas MacArthur—as head of the occupation forces, the only foreigner ever to rule Japan—had his headquarters. Inside, the formally dressed Hirohito appeared before a silent MacArthur. The emperor's hands shook so badly that the

U.S. general gave him the first and only cigarette of his life. Nervous yet dignified, Hirohito accepted sole responsibility for the war. And MacArthur—as he wrote later—realized that Hirohito lived up to his inherited position: "He that instant I knew I found the First Gentleman of Japan in his own right." In fact, MacArthur ignored unofficial American demands that he put the emperor on trial as a war criminal, arguing that Japan's reconstruction could best be achieved with the country's myth-

after war and several million fellow citizens killed. The wounds in the heart of the bereaved families are yet to be healed over 30 years after the end of the war.

**Symbols:** Indeed, some Japanese still hold the emperor responsible for the war. Said Kazuo Sasaki, a 36-year-old reporter for the *Asahi Shimbun* newspaper: "He could not have stopped the war, but the emperor was responsible for it because of his position. So he should have resigned after the war was over." But the nation as

Akihito and his wife then insisted that their three children live with them, breaking with the tradition that used to require imperial children to be raised in seclusion. Hirohito himself was taken from his parents at the age of three months to be brought up by a naval vice-admiral under a strict military regimen.

Akihito shares his father's passion for the study of marine biology—although he studied politics at Gakushuin University in Tokyo. And Akihito's own eldest son, Hiro, 27, also



Akihito and Hirohito on visit abroad, demystifying the Imperial family while preparing to meet the Sun Goddess

shrouded central institution intact. **Duty:** Under the U.S.-inspired constitution of 1947, the ambiguity of the emperor's position was eliminated, and thereby finally came to fit reality. He lost his status as a deity, being defined as "the symbol of the state and of the unity of the people," but with no formal political or religious role. But even in Japan there was opposition to preserving a matriarchal system that had permitted the imperial family by becoming the first crown prince to marry a commoner, the goddess Michiko Shōwa. The ceremony, in 1949, landed off a so-called "Michiko Boom" that reshaped Britain's last infatuation with Diana, the Princess of Wales.

A whole still seems to want an emperor. An opinion poll conducted by *Asahi Shimbun* showed that 83 percent of respondents wanted the emperor to remain as a symbol without political power.

Hirohito's successor will be 53-year-old Akihito, the eldest of his seven children with the Empress Michiko. Akihito symbolizes away of the changes that Japan has undergone since the war. For one thing, he demystified the imperial family by becoming the first crown prince to marry a commoner, the goddess Michiko Shōwa. The ceremony, in 1949, landed off a so-called "Michiko Boom" that reshaped Britain's last infatuation with Diana, the Princess of Wales.

has become and politically neutral academic interests at Oxford University, he wrote a thesis on island water transportation during the Middle Ages.

**Symbols:** Interest in the Japanese royal family is likely to intensify with the colorful anniversary ceremonies that will take place for Akihito. The emperor's wife will exchange his three-pine suit for a rough gown during the mystic rite of *Daigo-no*—which means "great food offering"—and will accompany with the sea goddess Amaterasu, the spirit of the rice. During this ceremony, the "coronations will be attempted in his sight," as one writer put it. With ancient and mystic rites such as these, Akihito will become the 126th Imperial Son of Heaven and, embodying the paradox of his people, begin to reign—though not to rule—over the world's most technologically advanced nation.

—MICHAEL CLOUGTON in Tokyo

Emperor's strict regimen



# What the President should have known

I t had all the hallmarks of an annual literary event. A bitter polemic fight among the book's 56 contributors had resulted in 15 rewrites—and much ad-hoc publicity. The public's appetite had already been whetted by a widely sold series, which was the basis of the book, running through most of the summer months. The publisher had already succeeded off paperback rights. Even the gritty chapter headings read as though they had been borrowed from an airport thriller-race. "The Money begins to run out," "Deadlock in Tehran," and "Tales to the cleaners." But like most books based on television sermons, the 690-page *Report of the Congressional Commission Investigating the Iran-Contra Affair* contained little surprise.

Still, after summarizing events already known to millions of viewers who watched the 11-week hearings into the Iranian arms scandal last summer, the report offered a stinging indictment of President Ronald Reagan. It accused him of fostering a climate of recklessness disregard for the law and democratic processes within his administration. The 15 Democrats and three Republicans who signed the joint Senate House committee's majority report faulted Reagan for failing in his constitutional duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." In language that was even tougher than expected, they charged that Reagan bore "the ultimate responsibility for the foreign-policy disaster that has irreversibly scarred his presidency. And they rejected as irrelevant Reagan's claims that his aides had kept him in the dark. Concluded the report: "If the President did not know what his national security advisers were doing, he should have."

Like the televised hearings themselves, last week's report produced no smoking gun—no definitive proof of illegality by the President nor a clear condemnation of his claim that he did not know about the diversion of the Iranian arms sales profits to the Nicaraguan contra rebels. An earlier three-month investigation by a presidential commission led by former senator John Tower of Texas blamed the affair

on Reagan's detached management style. But the congressional committee chaired by Hawaii Democratic Senator Daniel Inouye seemed like of something far more grave: a failure of moral leadership. Its report castigated Reagan for creating an environment where a "taboo of restraints" left free to float legal constraints because they "believed with certainty that they were carrying out the President's policies." Said the committee: "The common ingredients of the Iran and contra policies were secrecy, deception and disdain for the law."

That indictment was especially damaging for a president whose once-unassailable authority had already been undercut when the scandal broke just over a year ago. The revelation that Reagan had secretly betrayed his own policies forbidding arms shipments to Iran played him into one of the worst credibility crises of any president since Richard Nixon was forced to resign in the face of impeachment over the Watergate scandal. Reagan's standing in the polls plunged almost a third from a presidential high of 65. And it has failed to recover significantly, still hovering around the 56 mark. In fact, some analysts argued that Reagan's reputation



Inouye (holding report) with fellow committee members: a stinging indictment

had suffered the most in the early days of the scandal. But Norman Ornstein of the conservative-leaning Washington-based American Enterprise Institute last week: "The political earthquake for Ronald Reagan came with the initial revelations. The report is an aftershock."

Still, a series of events in recent weeks underlined Reagan's diminished stature. His committee popularity soon slipped him to defy Congress, but now

that his magic has disappeared at the polls, congressmen have dared to defy him. His first two Supreme Court nominees ended in defeat. He has been forced to negotiate an almost-never compromise on reducing the budget deficit (page 40). And the Central America peace accord has emerged as a direct challenge to his Central American policy. Said William Schneider of

the American Enterprise Institute: "Nobody's afraid of Ronald Reagan anymore."

In fact, Washington observers agree that Reagan will remain essentially paralyzed in his final year in office, unable to accomplish anything beyond the arms control agreement with the Soviet Union, scheduled to be signed during his summit in Washington with Soviet

leader Mikhail Gorbachev in early December. Said Stephen Hess of the capital's liberal-oriented Brookings Institution: "Now we tread water, waiting for a new president." Reagan had promised to speak out after the report was published, claiming, "You won't be able to shut me up." But last week he studiously avoided comment. And the White House orchestrated an elaborate exercise in downplaying the report. Presidential spokesman Martin Fliswasser called the report partisan and bereft of new revelations. And eight Republican members of the committee supported that position by refusing to sign the 477-page majority report, accusing its conditions as subjective. Instead, in a 125-page dissenting view—published under the same brown and gilt cover, along with appendices and supplements—they criticized Reagan for "mistakes in judgment, and nothing more." Said the minority report: "There was no constitutional crisis, no systematic disregard for the rule of law, no grand conspiracy, and no administration-wide dishonesty or cover-up."

But their claims were called into question by the fact that the three most prominent Republican senators on the committee signed the majority version. Senate panel vice-chairman Warren Rudman of New Hampshire denounced his fellow Republicans' minority report as "petit bourgeois." And although the dissenting Republicans had charged that the hearings that Reagan's circumstances of Congress resulted from his concern about congressional leaks, last week they themselves defied the committee's embargo by giving a copy of their own report a day

## Preparing for the real story

While officials and politicians in Washington were studying the Iran-contra report last week, members of one interested group never saw it. Indeed, special prosecutor Lawrence Walsh and his team of 35 lawyers, 30 FBI agents and eight Internal Revenue Service investigators, who are conducting their own investigation into the affair, asked their families not to talk to them about the report prepared by a joint congressional committee. Said a spokesman for Walsh: "We must avoid it like the plague."

The action by Walsh and his team arose out of a controversial decision by the congressional investigators to

grant limited immunity from prosecution to key figures in the affair. They included former national security adviser Sec. Admiral John Poindexter and former White House aide Lt. Col. Oliver North, who, invoking their constitutional rights against self-incrimination, had at first refused to testify at the Capitol Hill hearings. To obtain their evidence, Congress granted them immunity from prosecution for anything they submitted before their inquiry. As a result, Walsh's team will have to find its evidence elsewhere. Despite that handicap, many observers in Washington say that the Walsh inquiry will be more complete.

Most observers predict that the Walsh investigation will likely result in criminal indictments, probably in January. Among the most likely targets are North, Poindexter, retired Air Force major-general Richard Secord

and his Irish-born business partner, Albert Hakim. They will probably face charges relating to misusing government funds and obstructing justice. As their inquiries continue, some members of Walsh's team have expressed surprise that many of the sources they have contacted were not questioned by the congressional investigators. And a member of Walsh's staff: "They haven't got close to the whole story. In terms of criminal statutes, we will get to the bottom line." The Walsh investigation has concentrated on tracing the funds that were generated by arms sales to Iran and then diverted to the Nicaraguan contra. Said one aide: "The money trail is the government's evidence, everything else is secondary."

Evidence to support that part of the investigation was received earlier this month when the Swiss government



Walsh's 'avoid it like the plague'

turned over almost 65 lb of up to now secret records related to bank accounts that had been held by North, Secord and other major figures to transfer the profits from the Iranian arms sales.

Walsh has also sought evidence from President Ronald Reagan. Reagan is currently preparing written replies—which will have the authority of sworn testimony—to a list of questions about his role in the affair. Over the past year Reagan has steadfastly denied any knowledge of the diversion of funds to the contra from the arms sales. If he does not alter his stand, it may create difficulties for North, Poindexter and others, who will lose the defense that they were only acting under orders.

DAN ROSTEN is in Washington with WILLIAM LUTHERER.

ahead of time to The New York Times.

As well, some analysts said that the reaction of Reagan and the committee's dissenting members indicates that they were not harmed from the mistakes of the scandal. They said that the affidavits that the committee blamed for creating the scandal appear not to have changed. And in recent weeks Reagan has indicated to pursue Central America policies that Congress and American public opinion agree. After blaming Congress for not funding a bipartisan foreign policy,

Noriega tried to accuse U.S. critics of his regime by offering to arrange the assassination of Nicaraguan leaders.

The report provides what the hearings did not: a context for the often-bewildering avalanche of detail that has swirled during the past year. It is a quiet and compelling prose, sprinkled with literary allusions, the report presents a gripping narrative. Committee sources credit the guiding hand of Senate counsel Arthur Liman, whose previous report on a New York state prison

aid La-Cel. Oliver North emerged from the report's pages in much the same way that he appeared on television as a star. But his fame in the report is as the pivotal figure connecting the intertwining covert plots, who "overlaid all the activities and was involved in all aspects of the secret operations." In the words of his former boss, then-national security adviser Rear Admiral James Ponder, North became "the revolving point that made the whole system work, the linchpin

of the congressional committee's investigation. Looking in right. Scott Armstrong, executive secretary of the national security archives, charged in an article in The New York Times that the report had failed to answer a pivotal question: "Was the Iran-contra affair an intersection of two isolated instances or was it two strands pulled from a larger cloth of systematic wrongdoing?" And in a recently published book called *Out of Control*, CIA relations professor Leslie Cockburn raised the issue of why Congress chose not to look into recurring allegations that some of the shadowy figures in the illicit contra supply network were also involved in assassination plots and drug trafficking.

Cockburn marshals evidence to show that the investigator who influenced the committee's decision not to delve into the alleged drug ring—reported to have close ties to the Central Intelligence Agency—was a 30-year veteran of the agency. And she argues that the committee's reluctance came from its fear of taking on the CIA. But, she says, the congressmen on the committee did not want to hear the least of accusations similar to those that emerged after congressional examinations of the CIA in the mid-1970s: that they had crippled America's intelligence-gathering capabilities by exposing the workings of the agency to public view.

Still, the report painted an astonishing portrait of both the agency and its former director William Casey who died last May of a brain tumor. The committee charged that Casey "misrepresented or selectively used available intelligence" to win support for the mission, even misleading his friend, the President himself, in his most glowing appraisal with the facts. Casey told Reagan last November, after a trip through the region, that Central American leaders were "nearly to death" that the United States would abandon the contra. In reality, one chief of state had refused to see Casey and another had criticized the administration's support of the Nicaraguan rebels. Congressmen say that they will make that evidence to bolster a series of proposals to rein in the CIA.

Still, author Cockburn, for one, faults the report for avoiding the real issues at the heart of the Iran-contra scandal: the wisdom of Reagan's foreign policies. "It's simply a look at procedures—at the how-when," she said last week. "It does not say much to people who are asking 'Should we be at war in Central America?'" Still, from the report's narrative, one theme emerges: Reagan's obsession with keeping the contra alive. Indeed, the committee suggests that the elaborate secret machinery set into place to resupply the contra set the stage for

MINGELA FAX

## The start of something simple.



North and wife, Reagan: Reagan fought charges of a presidential failure of moral leadership but no smoking gun

the White House attacked House Speaker James Wright last week for attempting to take a role in promoting the Central American peace process.

Now Congress seems certain to cut off aid to the contra, probably early next year, although Reagan continues to support the rebels. As the American Revolution Institute's Schneider pointed out, the President has never expressed regret over his secret funding of the contra. And Schneider "There, they seem unrepentant." And he said that he denounces "a conflict between Congress and the executive branch that will continue."

Although last week's report was based on the examination of 300,000 documents and the testimony of 300 witnesses, it disclosed few details that had not already emerged during 48 days of public hearings. But the new information turned out to be startling. Among the most remarkable that U.S. arms went not to moderate but to, as officials claimed, but to the radical Revolutionary Guards. As well, a reference to a third party in the report led to the disclosure that Panama's military strongman Gen. Manuel Antonio

in 1975 was a pensioner for a National Book Award. The congressional report shows how they had of top government officials, who "believed they alone knew what was right," created a secret government outside of the legal government, complete with its own planes, pilots, aircraft, ship, secure communications equipment, Swiss bank accounts and fund-raising mechanisms.

Some of those who worked for that group of administration insiders in what they termed "The Enterprise" appear to have profited handsomely from their activities. Indeed, one of the report's chief accomplishments was to trace the scandal's tortuous money trail. Of nearly \$2 billion raised by the arms sales to Iran only \$5 million ever reached the contra, who are fighting to overthrow the left-wing Sandinista government in Nicaragua. Retired air force general Richard Secord and his associates received more than \$5 million in commissions, the investigation disclosed. And the committee's accountants found that Secord's markup on the arms sales was 38 per cent, or 28 to 30 as he had claimed. Former National Security Council

to the Central American opposition." But the committee makes clear that "North's conduct had the express approval" of Ponder and "at least the tacit support" of Ponder's predecessor Robert McFarlane.

The report is also highly critical of Attorney General Edwin Meese. The committee charged that Meese, without the legally required notification of Congress, approved a scheme where \$500,000 in ransom money, much of it from Texas millionaire H. Ross Perot, was paid to try to get U.S. hostages out of Lebanon. And the report blamed Meese for the "disaster" that hung over his own controversial investigation of the scandal. As soon as suspicions arose about a diversion of Iranian arms sales profits to the contra last November, Meese suddenly cut his aides out of his interviews with key officials. Meese dismissed the rebels as "a great job of Monday morning quarterbacking." But in the wake of continuing investigations into an entirely separate scandal concerning his relations with a defense contractor, the charges strengthened a growing chorus for Meese's resignation. Some critics, in turn, found the con-



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the other secret operation under investigation: the sale of arms to Iran.

And the report's findings contradict North's claim that the idea of diverting the arms profits to the Contras was a whim that arose from Iranian go-betweens. Majumdar Ghobadpour is a London hotel waitress. In fact, North had discussed the scheme with Israeli defense officials much earlier. Later, when arms sales had failed to secure the release of hostages held by Palestinian groups in Lebanon, North ar-

gued to continue them anyway because they provided funds for the Contras. Concluded the report: "The diversion was an integral part of selling arms to Iran."

One of the most poignant aspects of the report is the wonder of just how little the administration gained from an adventure that tarnished America's image both at home and abroad instead of improved relations with Iran, the U.S. government now finds itself—through its large canal possession in the Persian Gulf—drawn deeply into the eight-year Iran-Iraq war.

That war escalated in the wake of Iran's acquisition of U.S.-supplied weapons. And Iran's allies in Lebanon still hold as many hostages as they did when the adventure began. But the administration's most telling defeat may be the fact that despite the millions it said it has funneled to the Contras, the rebels have failed to make significant military gains. And Congress—and the Central Americans themselves—have now questioned the initiative in Central America policy as they attempt to implement the terms of the agreement that the presidents of Nicaragua and four neighboring states signed last August.



McFarlane, Melt: intertwining covert plots and a glamorous secretary

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Even the stardom of Oliver North—

formation to a post handling less sensitive information.

Only North's glamorous secretary, Paula Hall, seems to have prospered. In addition to finding a new job at the Pentagon, she has acquired a Hollywood agent and appears in a full-page picture in this month's issue of the chic New York magazine *Hot*—showing her legs through a woodland scene in a leopard-skin minidress and pantyhose. She has also become a star of the lecture circuit and says that she hopes to be auditioned soon for a job as a television anchor. But in its report, the Iran-contra committee singled out Hall's testimony before them last summer for a scathing rebuke.

To explain her reasons for helping North conceal and shred documents related to the arms sale and diversion of the profits, she had told congressmen that "sometimes you have to go above the written law." With that assertion, the committee concluded, a "secretary who shoddily, smuggled, and altered documents" represented the atmosphere that Ronald Reagan fostered in his government—one that ultimately provoked his misfortune.

—MARC McDONALD in Washington

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## A cutting agreement

Less than two months after the stock market crash of 1929, which propelled the world into the Great Depression of the 1930s, President Herbert Hoover crossed Lafayette Park from the White House to speak to businessmen at the headquarters of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Last Thursday—one month to the day after the Dow Jones Industrial Index took its most severe dive in history—President Ronald Reagan made the same short trip for the same purpose. The world's financial markets were waiting for a sign that Reagan was ready to take decisive action to reduce the \$218-billion U.S. budget deficit, which many analysts said was a major cause of last month's stock crash.

The President disappointed them. But the very next day—the deadline for Congress and the White House to reach an agreement on budget cuts before an automatic deficit-reduction law would come into effect—he announced a tax-saving compromise that will result in a cut in the deficit. Said a clearly unhappy Reagan when he announced the deal: "It is probably not the best deal that could be reached, but it is a good solid beginning."

Reagan managed to avoid the tax increases that the Democrats had demanded as part of a deficit-reduction plan. Still, without tracking income tax rates, the agreement will reduce the deficit by a total of \$89.5 billion over the next two years—\$30.5 billion this fiscal year and \$59 billion in 1989. The two-year savings will result from a combination of still-suspected tax increases, higher user fees for government services and \$47 billion in actual spending cuts. The agreement was struck only 11½ hours before the controversial Gramm-Rudman deficit-reduction law was scheduled to take effect, the Gramm-Rudman measure would have imposed draconian across-the-board spending cuts totalling \$28 billion this year.

The agreement was the result of 20 days of meetings between congressional leaders and three top administration officials—Treasury Secretary James Baker, Budget Director James Miller and White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker. And although House Speaker and

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Democrat James Wright later called it "a truly bipartisan agreement," the immediate reaction on Capitol Hill was decidedly lukewarm. Indeed, before the formal announcement of the accord, Oregon Republican Senator Robert Packwood, a key negotiator, denounced the plan as "a reasonable little pittance." And he predicted that the reaction from world financial markets would be negative. "I find it hard to believe they will be happy about it," he said.

avoids the politically explosive income tax hikes. Still, some observers predicted that several cuts may prove to be illusory. Among them: a measure that the House of Representatives recently passed, requiring frozen-glass manufacturers to tell customers when they use imitation cheese. The lawmakers say that the bill will increase demand for real cheese and, as a result, reduce government outlays on dairy subsidies. The predicted savings from



Reagan (center) with budget negotiators last week; a positive first step

American stock markets managed a brief rally in the few minutes of trading time that remained after the announcement of the accord, a clear indication of how the markets will react to the budget news was expected early this week.

After the recent stock market crash, economists, politicians and financial experts at home and abroad had called for swift, decisive action. But although progress was painfully slow and the compromise agreement is likely to disappoint economists and stock market investors, for most Americans it was preferable to an imposed solution under the Gramm-Rudman law. Under that law, about half of the mandated \$30-billion deficit reduction was to come from the military budget and the balance from painful and indiscriminate across-the-board cuts in every other department. But in the compromise plan, spending cuts will be targeted at more specific budget categories, giving lawmakers more flexibility.

In effect, the agreement is a classic compromise: the White House will have to cut more from the defense budget than it had wanted but

pizza lovers \$19 million a year.

Even though an agreement has been reached, the work of the deficit negotiators will continue. Because of Gramm-Rudman deadlines, they will have 10 working days following this week's American Thanksgiving break to decide on what specifically to cut. But lobbyists have already begun efforts to protect programs of interest to their clients. And with congressmen susceptible to pressure from special interests, many observers argue that the process will bog down without strong leadership from the White House. Said Alan Revilla, a former director of the Congressional Budget Office, "The reason so little has been accomplished is because there has been a real absence of leadership from the White House." Although Reagan pledged last week to help negotiate the second round of spending cuts, his clear lack of enthusiasm for raising taxes in the past has only raised skepticism on Capitol Hill.

—IAN ADLER in Washington

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# A temporary workforce

When the crippling recession of 1982 rolled across Canada, it cleared the path for a new growth industry. Companies had to provide expedited layoff and career-counseling agencies for thousands of redundant workers—from juniors to senior managers. That cost was seized in the memory of many of the executives who survived the downturn. Then, in 1983, when the economy began to recover and they started rehiring, many houses turned to temporary rather than full-time workers because they could lay off each employee more easily if necessary. As a result, the business of brokering part-time workers took off in Canada. Now, hundreds of agencies are sending roughly 74,000 men and women to work across the country each day in temporary positions. And, mid-

Edward Turner, president of the Toronto-based Staff International/Temporarily Yours placement agency, the so-called "temps" play a critical role in the post-recession economy. "Companies do not need to staff entirely on a permanent basis," said Turner, who founded his company in 1982. "They can use temps as shock absorbers against change and uncertainty."

The temporary services industry began in the United States in the late 1940s mainly to supply workers for short-term projects or to replace permanent staff during vacation periods. At that point, the temp business was fueled by the thousands of women who wanted to stay in the labor force following the Second World War. But in recent years it has grown into a multi-billion-dollar industry with hundreds of firms located in North America and others based in Europe and Japan. In the process, it has made millions of dollars for two Canadians who pioneered in the field—William Russell Kelly, founder of Troy, Mich.-based Kelly Services Inc., and Winnipeg-born William Pollock, who started Drake International Inc., now one



Pollock, hundreds of agencies with temporary help for recession-stricken employers.

undergoing work. Said Austin Thorne, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Federation of Labour (CFL): "They have created ghettos of second-class workers." Added Richard Martin, vice-president of the Canadian Labour Congress (CLC): "The temps are being exploited because they do not receive the benefits of full-time workers."

In 1980 the temp industry had an estimated payroll of \$102 million in Canada. And when the recession hit, the sector did not emerge unscathed. But by 1984, as the demand for part-time workers surged, the industry's payroll reached \$350 million, a 35-per-cent increase over 1983. And over the first nine months of 1987 the payroll, led primarily by continuing de-

mand for workers in southern Ontario, totaled an estimated \$600 million. Similarly, in the United States, where nearly nine million people work as temps, payrolls rose to \$31.2 billion in 1986, an increase of 137 per cent from \$4.3 billion in 1982.



Pollock, hundreds of agencies with temporary help for recession-stricken employers.

Competition among the agencies is still 74,000 part-time positions in force, with an estimated 300 to 400 firms operating in Toronto alone and another 600 across Canada. The battle over temp placements in Toronto is as intense, and Turner, that none of the industry's established players—including Kelly Services Inc., Manpower Temporary Services, Glites Corp. and Drake International—has been able to capture over eight per cent of the market.

But business is so brisk that many agencies have to turn away potential employers because there are more jobs—mainly in clerical and professional areas—than there are temps to fill them. Said Gerald Francis, non-president of Canadian agencies of

Westbury, N.Y.-based Glites Corp.: "We could double the volume of our company tomorrow if we had the people." Even so, Glites, with more than 400 offices in the United States and Canada, saw its profits for the first nine months of 1987 jump by 28 per cent to \$181 million compared with the same period last year. And Manpower, Wis.-based Manpower, which was bought by a British employment agency, Blue Arrow Ltd. of London, for \$1.8 billion in September, earned a profit of \$40 million in 1986 after losing \$40 million the previous year.

Despite such successes, the agencies have remained aggressive. They swap corporate personnel offices

are still high, and, at least initially, the efficiency of a temporary employee is relatively low. However, from the employers' point of view, the agencies can be a useful source of income despite the lack of security and benefits. Toronto actor Robert Malenfant, for one, has been working as a temporary word processor off and on for seven years to see his way through the financial highs and lows of his profession. "Temping is perfect because you can make money easily," said Malenfant.

Temporary agencies generate revenues by operating as middlemen, channeling workers from their offices to employers looking for part-time

fallen to about 85 per cent) as the temp business diversified into other areas such as light industrial work—staffing advertising inserts into newspapers or packing automobiles—and more specialized industrial workers. According to Robert Eaton, general manager of Staff International, scores of other firms are now moving into the industrial sector. "I see new ones every two weeks," he said. "Business has been pretty good for the last five years and is booming in the last year and a half."

But the cutthroat competition is almost every major Canadian centre has led to some lawsuits over the pricing of staff and major corporate accounts in one such case last week. Turner said that a Quebec franchise of Temporarily Yours was seeking an injunction against three former employees to prevent them from using client and applicant lists from the franchise.

Meanwhile, another alternative, a breaking new ground in the United States and Canada, indeed, about 300 firms in the United States and a handful in Canada are now leasing entire employee programs, from security executives to floor sweepers. These companies are expected to become popular with small employers who do not want to take responsibility for personnel administration or pay high benefits costs, but who still want to maintain a cohesive, productive workforce.

But according to the CFL's Thorne, the temp industry has been built at the expense of hard-core union contracts that buy better health and welfare benefit packages. He described Canada's army of temporary employees as "ghettos, because most people do not want to be in that straitened." And legislators, he added, are ignoring the issue. Said Thorne: "I do not see any major legislation on the table dealing with this matter." But industry executives counter that they provide an important service to both employers and employees. Still, Thorne predicts that the booming temp industry will be one of the major labor issues of the 1990s.

—RICHARD KELLY SMITH in Toronto



Malenfant seven years as a temp worker during bad times in the acting profession.

with direct mailings, telephone calls and visits by high-pressure sales representatives. Means Williams, co-ordinator of temporary placements at Imperial Oil Ltd. in Toronto, said that the agencies besieged her office when she started at her job six years ago. Said Williams: "It was almost like by some sort of privilege. Everyone and his brother found out I was new. I still get about six calls a week." And Williams says she now has about 80 agencies on file.

Companies save money when they hire temporary employees because they do not have to pay such expensive benefits as health care and pension plans. As well, the employee can disown temporary help if there is no work to be done. But the hourly rates

help. The agencies hire the workers, then rent them out to clients at a higher fee. The agencies' earnings—the difference between what they charge a client and what they pay the employee—vary widely from agency to agency and job to job. Different agencies signing a contract to supply a word processing temp at \$25 an hour may pass an employee from \$10 to \$15 an hour to that employer. Said one industry representative: "We try to stay around the 34-per-cent return level [to the agency], sometimes more, sometimes less. It depends on the demand."

Secretarial and office help accounted for about 90 per cent of the revenues that the industry initially generated in the 1960s, but that figure has

# Dome's light at the end of the tunnel

Canadian and foreign bankers were threatening to reject the proposed sale. But in Calgary, officials from Amoco Canada Petroleum Co. Ltd. were quietly proceeding with their \$5.5-billion takeover of Dome Petroleum.

new bank involved in other takeovers. The conclusion of the Dome-Amoco deal could strengthen the Alberta oil and gas industry, according to some Calgary energy analysts. Some even see the acquisition rights to several million

acres of land—one of the largest claims in the industry. But because of its enormous \$9.4-billion debt load, Dome has drastically reduced its exploration and development spending over the past five years.

Dome's creditors fall into two general categories: those who are secured and have first claim on the assets, and those who are unsecured, most of whom loaned money to Dome during the company's boom years in the 1970s and early 1980s without demanding any collateral. Under the new Amoco offer, Dome's secured lenders, who are owed \$5.4 billion, would receive cash and securities representing 96.4 cents on each dollar owed, an increase from the original 88.5 cents. The unsecured lenders, owed a total of \$1.1 billion, would get 45 cents on the dollar, compared with 38.7 cents in the earlier offer. But Amoco has not improved its offer to Dome shareholders. Owners of common shares will re-



Drilling in the Arctic: Stacy (below): a new offer and support from creditors

ceive \$1.50 a share, compared to recent market prices of about \$5. But the stock once traded as high as \$25.80. Stacy: "This is absolutely our final offer. We have reached the end." Last week's awarded offer was the result of six months of intense negotiations involving Amoco, Dome and its 50 major creditors. While the talks were in progress, the Bank of Montreal, one of the largest secured creditors with about \$600 million in loans, unsuccessfully sought an order in the Alberta Court of Queen's Bench to force Dome to entertain bids from other companies. But Bank of Montreal spokesman Brian Smith said that because of the improved offer the institution has signed an agreement in principle with Amoco. The bank also plans to adjourn its appeal of the Alberta Court's ruling. The Toronto-Dominion Bank and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, both of which are major secured lenders, also announced their agreement in principle while the Royal Bank, the fourth major Canadian secured creditor, remained uncommitted. A five-member committee representing 52 unsecured lenders also supported the new offer. Said committee chairman Fritz Fiedler, a vice-president of New York-based Chase Manhattan Bank: "I think it looks pretty positive."

At Imperial Oil, external affairs manager Dennis Boster said that his company would still consider making an offer if Amoco was unsuccessful in its bid. But last month Imperial announced its \$680-million purchase of Calgary-based Scepter Ltd. and affiliate Sulbath Exploration Ltd., an oil and gas producer that was in receivership. Dome's other major potential suitor, TFC, revealed on Nov. 13 that it was trying to take over Calgary-based River Energy Corp. Inc. Dome owns 37 per cent of Enco's shares.

The new Amoco offer still needs final approval from the bank and Dome's other creditors in Canada and abroad, including Swiss debenture holders. But after five years on the brink of financial collapse, Dome may now have a real chance of rescue and revival.

—JAMES DUNN with MARY HERRICK in Calgary



At the end of June both companies had launched a newsletter to their employees titled *Merge News*. Since then Enco and Amoco have set up 80 committees, involving some 435 employees, to work on integrating the two companies. While that happened, most of Dome's creditors reassessed public opinion in the offer, maintaining that the price was too low. But last week, on Nov. 17, Amoco raised its offer to \$5.5 billion, and several of Dome's largest creditors quickly announced that they were dropping their opposition to the deal. As a result, the biggest takeover ever in Canadian industry, originally announced last April, finally appeared to be falling into place. Said Amoco president T. Don Stacy: "The lenders were more difficult to bring to the table than we thought. Maybe we were just naïve."

If all the creditors approve the sale within the next couple of weeks, it could be completed by March at the earliest, Stacy said. And with creditor opposition crumbling, it has become increasingly unlikely that new bidders will emerge to obstruct the Amoco offer. Imperial Oil Ltd. and TransCanada Pipelines Ltd. (TCPL), two Toronto-based companies that bid on Dome earlier this year, are

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## BUSINESS WATCH

# Olivetti's global deal maker

By Peter C. Newman

No Italian entrepreneur has climbed faster or farther than Carlo De Benedetti, who controls more than a dozen companies with combined sales exceeding \$15 billion annually. They include the world's second-largest manufacturer of personal computers (Olivetti) and a pre-eminent Power Station house (Teni di San Lazzaro), as well as banks, publishing houses, food processing plants and machine-tool factories.

"I'm not really trying to overthrow Italy's business establishment," says De Benedetti, who is in the process of doing precisely that. "I don't need to overthrow it, because it's becoming a historical monument anyway. We are a country where we already have a lot of monuments, so we will have one more."

What makes De Benedetti important is not so much his wealth as his ideas. He is an original thinker among the grey-suited occupants of Italy's business towers, formulating fresh strategies aimed at restructuring a faltering world economy system. Coming from his nation's palaces on Milan's Via Cavour to London, Paris, Tokyo and New York City, De Benedetti has attracted such prestigious international partners into his personal holding company—Compagnia Finanziaria De Benedetti—as the British merchant bank S.G. Warburg & Co., Japan's Nomura Securities, Singapore's Latham & New York, the world-spanning Banque Indosuez and Wall Street's Dreyfus Corp.

During the past 14 months De Benedetti has acquired 16 companies by netting more than \$1.5 billion, mainly on the Milan Stock Exchange. More than any other individual, he is credited with creating an equity market among Italian investors. In the process of building his unique empire, De Benedetti has refused to form the alliances with fellow industrialists and political parties that are Italy's traditional path to power, preferring instead to remain his own man. When I asked him how he managed to get away with it in a country with such a tightly knit elite, he smiled and said, "This isn't tough. But it just isn't meant to be impossible, as it would have been 50 years ago."

Our interview took place in the chairman's office at Olivetti, near Turin, where De Benedetti received a falling typewriter manufacturer and

This is one of a series of columns on Italy's dramatic economic recovery.

turned it into a profitable (\$28 million in 1986) personal-computer plant. Before he arrived, Olivetti was losing \$9 million a month.

De Benedetti managed the dramatic turnaround by reducing Olivetti's workforce by 5,000 employees, raising new capital for advanced research and selling a quarter of the company to American Telephone & Telegraph. Because he was the first Italian industrialist to form major alliances, De Benedetti



De Benedetti: international alliances

didn't hit the line threatened so often by the Red Brigades that he had armed guards even in his bedroom, and his family fled to a chateau in nearby Switzerland.

Apart from the nerve with which he puts his deals together, De Benedetti business because of his maverick opinions on world trade. "The pace of technological change is shortening the life-span of new products from 10 years to one," he said, "so that unless you can achieve simultaneous world

distribution, you can't afford to pay for the research, engineering and manufacturing. That means you don't have time merely to export your products any more. The classic multinational approach must be replaced by new sorts of alliances with international partners who will make your products and handle them through their own distribution networks. That is why Olivetti has forged special alliances not only with Intel but with Canon, Hitachi and Toshiba in Japan and General Motors in the U.S."

"The only answer to absorbing the higher development costs of new products over their increasingly short lives," he added, "is through globalization, which means sharing markets." As well as the partnerships that De Benedetti has forged abroad, he has expanded Olivetti's operations far beyond Italy's borders so that more than 30,000 of its 50,000 employees work outside Italy.

Despite his world view, or perhaps because of it, De Benedetti is extremely pessimistic about the future, predicting a deep recession based on too much international debt and a growing disaffection in the U.S. balance of trade. "There is only one way to avoid an unacceptable recessionary situation and that is by creating new markets," he said. "The practical place to do that is in Eastern Europe. What I visualize is a kind of continued Marshall Plan for the 1990s, financed by Western Europe and sponsored by the Common Market, aimed mostly at the Soviet Union. It wouldn't be simple, and we can't be sure that Russia would have the managerial capacity to make it work, but the alternative of doing nothing is even worse."

The Italian financier is attracted to what he calls "the destructive power of capitalism," by which he means that unrestrained competition allows the individual to change himself in ways open to others. "Fervent means lack of freedom," he said. "Which doesn't guarantee freedom, but at least it creates the possibility for it."

Although he has made his fortune in Italy, De Benedetti has little faith in the country's ability to modernize itself. "The bourgeoisie in the public sector are so great that we can't really be competitive," he declared. "For one thing, you should be able to discuss people who don't want to work. As you are, you can't let them quit, you transfer poor loss, the system can't function. There is no motivation."

# The Peter Mansbridge syndrome

By Charles Gordon

The first pages of the nation all looked the same. One after another told the identical story in spaces usually occupied by cabinet shuffle, bar plagues and rumors of royal divorce, there was Peter Mansbridge of the CBC. What spectacularly noteworthy page-1 kind of thing had Peter Mansbridge of the CBC done? He had decided to stay in Canada.

Only in Canada could this have been a headline—a prominent person staying in his home country, instead of going to work somewhere else. It is a headline that Mansbridge himself did not seek and undoubtedly found embarrassing. But he has the misfortune to have been born—and to have decided to remain—in a country that regards it as unusual when its citizens remain at home.

In most parts of the world, there is one surefire headline. Here, there is a second. The formula of such journalism is taught both in these Canadian journalism schools:

1. Man bites dog; and
2. Canadian stays in Canada.

This must be, when you think about it, the only country in the world that wants people for not leaving it. The reason is that we expect them to depart and are surprised when they stay. The only nation that could possibly rival us in that kind of pessimism is East Germany. It is a Canadian trait, we expect anyone with the slightest talent to get up and go somewhere else at the earliest opportunity.

The condition is as old as Canada. For years it was expected that any Canadian university graduate would, upon receiving his diploma, get the hell out of the country and go to London. This may have had something to do with old colonial ties. After wearing the old colonial tie for a couple of years, the graduate would then return and work as the first possible in Canada before paying tribute to our new colonial tie by going to the United States for the opportunities that Canada was thought to be unable to provide.

Obviously, the pattern does not hold true in all walks of life, farming and politics are two exceptions. But it is true in journalism, in entertainment, even in literature, where the writer of tales travels south, figuratively if not literally, in search of subject matter that, unlike purely "Canadian" topics,

will bring an international reputation and larger sales.

It is also true of academics, scientists and athletes, for differing reasons, some of them having to do with research money, some with personal notions of prestige. For generations young Canadians from all walks of life have had it drilled into their heads that they would be playing in the minor leagues unless they got out. Many of them did, including quite a few of Peter Mansbridge's contemporaries in television journalism. We see them now, broadcasting from points around the globe, on American network legs occupying the bottom part of the screen, and we hope they are happy.

The odd offer that Mansbridge turned down was actually good. It would have made him wealthy and famous—perhaps forever and at least long enough to be good fun. The CBC countered with its best offer—knowledge.

**There are two surefire headlines, both taught in our journalism schools: man bites dog and Canadian stays in Canada**

Nash's job anchoring *The National*, a fine position, but one offering little match and less fun. Mansbridge took the CBC's offer, and the headlines began. Canadian stays in Canada.

In staying, Mansbridge misses the chance to join the ranks of these Canadians who are famous in Canada because they are famous in the United States. He misses the opportunity to go to their parties and hear their paid conversations about how nobody heard of them up here until they were well-known down there.

In staying, however, Mansbridge also has the opportunity of getting another award, perhaps the most select in all of Canada—those Canadians who could have gone to the States, but stayed anyway. With a man's thought you can identify football players, artists, professors, actors and musicians who belong in that group. They are regarded with admiration and awe when they enter the room. People whisper "She could have gone to New York but she stayed here."

Of course, there are good reasons not to leave, which are often forgotten.

Some of them are professional: a journalist, for example, might find the Canadian story more challenging than the American one; a painter might answer paint the Canadian landscape than any other. Then there are the intangibles, the things we want to keep together as "the quality of life," before the phrase became associated with advertisements for air-conditioners and styling gels. There are things in life other than fame and money, and a case can be made for saying that Canadians possess more of them than the United States does. These provide all the more reason why people shouldn't be completely shocked when a Canadian decides to live in Canada. It is not a bold sacrifice to remain.

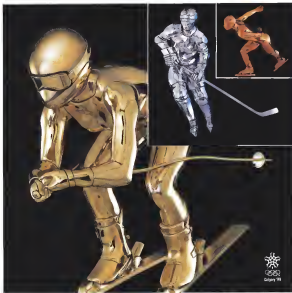
What undoubtedly does make it hard to remain is the unpleasant suspicion that more respect is to be gained from one's countryman by leaving one's country. When people say, "The could have gone to New York but she stayed here," they imply an unspoken question—namely, "What is wrong with her anyway?"

To get talented people to stay in Canada, we have to create a condition in which that question is never asked. We have to achieve a situation in which it is not a surprise when someone stays. There are a lot of ways of doing that, many of them—perhaps too many—having to do with money, and some having to do with increased awareness. Too many of the people who ask the question lack worldliness; they don't know how our staff ranks with the rest of the world because they haven't seen the rest of the world. They make an assumption and the assumption drives people away.

In the Canada of the future, people should be surprised when Canadians leave. The quickest way to arrive at that point is for Canadians to treat other Canadians as if they matter and to stop assuming that they are playing nice which just because they are playing in Canada.

Someone should have said, publicly, a long time ago, "Hey, Peter Mansbridge is a fine television journalist, and we are lucky to have him in this country." If enough people said that, no one would be surprised that he stayed. And if enough people say that about other talented Canadians in the future, no one will be surprised if they stay either.

Charles Gordon is a columnist for *The Ottawa Citizen*.



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# From Olympia to the Calgary Games



The windblown snow in St. John's, Nfld., created a fitting backdrop for the start of the odyssey. Originating at Olympia, Greece, where it is lit at the Temple of Hera, goddess of the Olympics, the Olympic flame last week began its epic 88-day journey across Canada—in Calgary and the 1988 Winter Olympic Games. Aop St. John's historic Signal Hill, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney passed the flame—down to Canada from Greece in two coal miners' lamps—to a resident and ignited the Olympic torch. Then, the first torchbearers—figure skaters Ingrid Helander, Anna Scott-King, 58, gold medal winner at the St. Moritz Winter Olympics of 1948, and Ford Hayward, 76, Newfoundland's first-ever Canadian Olympic athlete, who competed as a race walker at Helsinki in 1952—carried the flame for the first kilometre of its 18,000 km journey. And Scott-King: "To an athlete, the Olympic torch is almost sacred. I saw it from afar at St. Moritz. I never thought I'd get to touch it, to carry it. I am thrilled."

By Feb. 15, when it arrives at Calgary's McMahon Stadium for the Games' opening ceremonies, 7,000 Canadians will have carried the 13-kg torch. Wearing red and white jogging suits, the torchbearers—the majority of whom were selected by lottery—will each carry the torch one kilometre. The marathon relay will cover 8,226 km by road, 2,700 km by snowmobile from Northern Ontario to Saskatchewan—and more than 6,000 km by aircraft on a tour through the Northwest Territories. On a route that will take it to every territorial and provincial capital, the flame will also travel by sea and dog sled. Explained Sandy Hunter, media director for the torch relay: "The relay was designed so that the flame will be no more than a two-hour drive away for 90 per cent of the Canadian population."

The appeal of the Olympic symbol was clear last week as citizens of St. John's crowded along the flame's route and broke spontaneously into choruses of O Canada. Flag and balloon-waving children lined out of every school along the way to torch the maple leaves of the torch, shaped like the Calgary Tower. Carrying the flame out of St. John's, Brett Threshill, a 30-year-old Memorial



University student, was asked by relay organizers to slow down. "I can't slow down," he said. "I'm on too big a high. I've thought about it day and night for weeks." Royalty notwithstanding, thousands of people cheered at later ceremonies when the flame arrived in the Newfoundland town of Mount Pearl, South Conception Bay and Holyrood. Like Threshill, 6,500 torchbearers

said that he sent in "thousands, thousands. I didn't count them." The youngest runner will be four-year-old Brian Levesque from Jacques River, N.B., scheduled to run near Edmonton. The oldest torchbearer is Joe Chase of Wetaskiwin, Alta., who will be 100 years old when he carries the torch in his town.

The torchbearers are accompanied

us, bridge and stop signs along the way. And to ensure that the flame is not lost en route, 11 runner's lanterns were ignited with the flame at Olympia. Four traveled with the relay; the others were flown to Calgary. Each night the torch-bearer's candlestick containing one of three fast miniatures especially developed for the relay—is extinguished, then reignited from one of the miniaturized lamps for the



Hayward and Scott-King (left); Mulroney lighting Olympic cauldron (above); torchbearer Maurice Sheppard; odyssey

were chosen by lottery. The others—including former Olympians, native Canadians who will carry the flame in and near reserves, and handicapped people—were chosen by their own special organizing groups in co-ordination with the flame relay sponsor and organizer, Petro Canada. The company mailed 30 million invitations to Canadians to participate and received 65 million responses. David Fagnano, for one, a 30-year-old miner from Cranbrook, B.C., who carried the torch on the first day,

by a 40-vehicle caravan—including four motor homes, TV transmission trucks and vans carrying the 70-member relay staff. In addition to relay co-ordinators and medical personnel, escort runners are on hand. They jog along with the torchbearers, carrying a first-aid kit and a few extinguishers. Preparation for the relay is so detailed that organizers have produced a 10-centimetre instruction manual for each week of the torch's 13-week journey. The document records every bill, shopping list,

first runner the next morning. But despite the careful planning, the torch was accidentally extinguished three times on the relay's first day.

At week's end, the Olympic flame reached Shout Harbour, N.S., and runners in Dartmouth, the first stop next week, waited for their turn to carry the torch—and a chance to play their part in the longest Olympic flame relay ever held.

—RALPH SHERIDAN in St. John's



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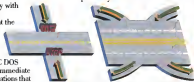
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Denise steamy romps through Washington

In her first test, Beverly Hills stockbroker **Denise Wines** does moonlight as a writer—her first novel, the just-published *Washington Wines*, is a steamy romp through the corridors of power. The 42-year-old college dropout is the wife of former White House counsel **John Dean**, whose revelations during the Watergate scandal helped to bring

Ball: 'everybody went wild'



about the resignation of President **Nixon** in 1974. She said that the novel's characters are based on her Washington experiences, but that no one is complaining. Said Dean: "If anyone recognizes himself, I don't think he would want to draw attention to himself by telegraphing me."

More than 1,000 women seized a rare opportunity in Toronto last week to bid on a date with an eligible bachelor. And it was all for a good cause: the first Annual Bachelor (Gleason raised about \$250,000 for the Multiple Sclerosis Society. Among the 54 men who walked down a runway to wild cheers and enthusiastic bidding were actor **Bruce Campbell**, writer **George Janas** and former federal cabinet minister **John Roberts**. One bidding war ensued over the two members of the Canadian national rowing team, who each held up a letter to read "Buy Us." Said rower **Robert Marland**, 23, who with his teammates garnered a \$2,500 bid for a night on the town for five women: "We always wondered what our value would be, and now we know."

Six weeks after the end of baseball's regular season, Toronto Blue Jays fans had their first reason to cheer since the team's October collapse: all-star left-fielder **Guyton Bell** was voted the American League's most valuable player, a first for a Canadian-born player. The Dominican Republic, where Bell was born and where he lives in the off-season, also celebrated its favorite son—the first to be voted MVP. Said Bell from his home in San Pedro de Macoris: "When they found out here, everybody went wild."

The ancient Greek hero **Ulysses** took a long time to find his way home after the Trojan War, some years, according to the poet **Homer**. But for Irish scholar and adventurer **Timothy Severin**, the journey took just four months. **Severin**, 47, has long been fascinated by Ulysses' mythical voyage, and in his just-published book, *The Ulysses Voyage*, he tells the story of reinventing, in a 38-foot replica of a 3rd-century B.C. wooden galley, the ancient hero's wanderings. Said Severin: "Ulysses got distracted by beautiful goddesses on islands for eight

years, but I don't think he mentioned this to his wife."

Sisters **Ann** and **Nancy Wilson** of the U.S. rock band **Heart** are working on a different kind of project: an animated movie. *The Dream Friends*, a story about a girl and a magic horse, with a rock sound track, is being written by Ann, 36, and Nancy, 33, and collaborator **Rae Smith**. Says Ann: "I'm excited because it combines two of my favorite things—music and animals." Ann and her pet terrier, **Boppy**, are almost ready-



Wilson sisters Nancy and Ann: music and seismism

unable. Indeed, on their current North American tour, members of the band and crew were fined in various state rooms at a Charleston, S.C., hotel after another guest complained about the dog's barking.

Following **Elizabeth**, the Queen Mother, and her single tank royal biographer **Robert Lacey** to remote and wind-swept corners of Britain. "Anyone who likes to go out in the bracing winds of the Norfolk coast and lives to tell the tale is going to last a long time," said the 43-year-old British author. His latest book, *Queen Mother*, an affectionate portrait of the popular 57-year-old dowager, is a best-seller in England and has just been published in Canada. Said Lacey: "She is a very flirtatious person." He added, "She makes you feel like she's been around to see you all week, when in reality she has kept you waiting at least that long."

—TYRONNE CORN with correspondents' reports



THANKS to a steamy romp through Washington, *Washington Wines* is a hot new novel. *Ulysses* is a long journey, but *The Ulysses Voyage* is a short one. *Queen Mother* is a biography of the Queen Mother. *The Ulysses Voyage* is a book about the Ulysses voyage. *The Ulysses Voyage* is a book about the Ulysses voyage.

Christian  
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ASHER  
NEWSWEAR

## Southern discomfort

A SOUTHERN FAMILY

By Gail Godwin  
(Macmillan of Canada, 240 pages, \$29.95)

The author of six novels and two collections of stories, American writer Gail Godwin first used her own southern background as sub-

ject matter in *A Mother and Two Daughters* (1982). Her new book is a culmination of that creative pursuit here. Showing Godwin at the height of her powers, *A Southern Family* is an unsettling and powerful transformation of autobiography into art. The novel's opening is deceptively

simple: Clare Corcoran, a successful New York novelist in her early 40s, travels to her family's house in Mountain City, N.C., patterned on Asheville, N.C., Godwin's home town—for the birthday of her mother, Lily Quirk There, she has a reunion with an old friend, Julia Lowndes, a history professor who has returned to the South to take care of her elderly parents. But what begins as a novel about a friendship between women suddenly changes focus when Clare's younger brother Theo is mysteriously killed, a plot development that echoes the death of Godwin's own brother in 1985.

The reader comes to know the Quirks—and Theo himself—through the family's responses to his death. Lily, a maternal personality, denotes his painful circumstances, her second husband, Ralph, a successful but disgraced contractor, gradually accepts the fact that he barely knew his son. For his part, Theo's younger brother, Rafi, a narcissistic business student, indulges in an orgy of guilt and reminiscence.

Meanwhile, Clare turns writer-detective to solve the mystery of Theo's death. Shortly before he died, he had seemed Clare of faking life in her novels by tying up the ends too neatly. He challenged her to "write a book about something that can never be wrapped up." Haunted by his words, she befriends Snow, Theo's ex-wife, a hillbilly mountain girl whom the Quirks had considered an inappropriate match.

Gradually, Clare sees that her family may have contributed to the tragedy in ways that mirror contradictions in southern life. The Quirks, at war with themselves and their traditions, become symbols of old values in a new, transatlantic world—the powerful American South. But there is no nostalgia in Godwin's analysis. In one conversation, Clare and Julia move from private concerns to W.J. Cash's classic 1968 sociological study, *The Mind of the South*, only to return to the personal when they recall that Cash, unable to resolve the contradictions, himself committed suicide. The novel concludes by shifting from Clare's quest to the consolations offered by an order of nuns who believe that earthly happiness is not the purpose of human life.

*A Southern Family* demands the willingness to follow Godwin into deep waters—and to pay close attention to her characters' rich meditations. But it repays the effort as few recent novels have done. It is that rare thing—a life-affirming book.

—RENEE TUCKER

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# Chomsky and his Montreal connections



Chomsky's inelegant moonlighting as an angry critic of U.S. foreign policy

PIRATES & EMPERORS: INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM IN THE REAL WORLD

By Noam Chomsky  
(Black Rose Books, \$24.95, 179 pages)

**T**he past two years have not been good for the credibility of U.S. foreign policy. Widespread doubts about U.S. intentions, raised above all by the Iran-contra arms scandal, have served to make even America's allies skeptical about Washington's honesty and competence. The timing should be right for Noam Chomsky—a renowned linguist who moonlights as a relentless critic of U.S. foreign policy—to give a wider audience. Unfortunately, *Pirates & Empires*, Chomsky's new book on international terrorism, is unlikely to win many converts to his point of view.

The title refers to a tale in which Alexander the Great asked a pirate how he dared to "rob the sea." The pirate's response: "How dare you rob the world?" Because I do it with a little ship only, I am called a thief; you, doing it with a great navy, are called an emperor." Chomsky sees little difference between such "pirates" as the Shiite militiamen who hijacked a bus flight to Beirut in 1985 and the "emperors" in Washington, in its backing of the Reaganian contras or what he claims was its behind-the-scenes

support for Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon. Because those events caused many civilian deaths, Chomsky charges that the empire's terror is the more significant—and more brutal.

Washington tries to wrap up fear of terrorism in order to justify increased state power and huge military budgets, says Chomsky. What prevents the world from seeing the similarity between the terror of the emperor and that of the pirate is Washington's success in branding its enemies' actions as terrorism and its own actions as self-defense. The prose, Chomsky writes, aids that effort by essentially accepting the official vocabulary and suppressing information that might call it into question. Any attempt to criticize U.S. actions becomes "equivalent to speaking in some foreign tongue."

But Chomsky often descends to hyperbole, particularly when he states that the U.S. press and government engage in "diagnostic control" of public opinion. As will be anyone who reads that his own critique rests on an important mass of U.S. foreign policy, the necessity of justifying actions by referring to the American ideals of democracy and freedom. These ideals are sometimes honored only in the breach. But they also guarantee that, unlike nations that see the world solely in terms of naked power relations, U.S. leaders must be attentive to their

critics—which is why gadflies like Chomsky can be so disturbing.

*Pirates & Empires* raises provocative questions about U.S. diplomacy. But by failing to recognize any mitigative features in the U.S. approach to the world, Chomsky paradoxically robs his critique of the force it might have had.

—TYCHO MARSH

**N**oam Chomsky publishes his scholarly linguistic works with the influential Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Press. But for years he has published his political works out of a small office on Montreal's St. Lawrence Boulevard. Black Rose Books. Sometimes Black Rose is co-publisher with a major U.S. firm, sometimes it is the sole North American publisher. Chomsky joined Black Rose's stable of left-wing authors because he shares its political ideology, he actively supports the firm, refusing to accept royalties from his sales. Said Chomsky: "We have the same conception of what the world should be like. It's important for a dissident movement to have its own institutions."

Pipe-smoking Donato Rosaspino created the nonprofit co-operative in 1979 after an established publisher was slow to release his first book, a collection of essays titled *The New Left in Canada*. A Montreal native with a master's degree in political economy from the University of London, Rosaspino went on to sell 5,000 copies of his book—leading to Canadian standards. Since then, such Canada Council and other grants, he has survived in the postcardist domestic book industry.

He and Chomsky met in 1968 when both were members of the International Confederation for Disarmament and Peace. Since 1979 Black Rose has published seven Chomsky books, along with almost 150 others with such titles as *Whores and Counter-Power*. Some critics say that the firm's dedication to social change is outdated. Said Noam: "Auf der Maat, a former left-wing activist and now a Montreal city councillor." That kind of thinking isn't even quaint anymore. It's just a pain in the ass." But spurning the world of blockbusters, Black Rose has become an industry titler with the company of many mainstream publishers.

—LARA VAN DUSEN in Montreal



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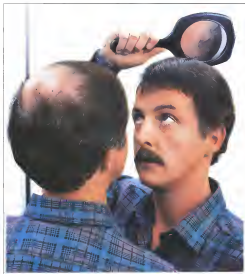
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Everyone loses some hair every day. In fact, each day about 100 strands are lost. These strands are replaced by new growth—a process considered to be natural and healthy.

Hair loss only becomes a problem when the strands being lost exceed the rate of regrowth. Thus when you're likely to lose progressive hair loss, or baldness.

It can take considerable time, however, until you notice signs of baldness. You may actually lose more than 50% of your hair before the loss becomes apparent.

## **What is the most common type of baldness?**

If you are experiencing progressive hair loss, you may be experiencing hereditary "male pattern baldness"—the most common type of baldness among men.

However, this should be determined by a physician, not yourself. Only your doctor has the necessary expertise to make an accurate diagnosis. If you are indeed facing male pattern baldness, your doctor

can assess whether you could benefit from new treatment programs for baldness.

## **How has baldness been treated?**

The on-going concern over baldness among many men has given rise to the use of topicals and wigs. Many cosmetic approaches such as hair weaving and surgical techniques including hair transplant have also been developed.

As well, various scalp preparations have been made available. Although none have ever been proven effective, the advertising of such products has led consumers to believe that they are scientifically documented and medically approved remedies for baldness.

## **How can your doctor treat baldness?**

As your physician can tell you, many of the treatments used in the past have not been effective.

In more recent years, new treatment programs for common baldness have been developed. These programs have been tested by doctors, and have shown good

results. Moreover, they are available only through the medical profession.

Since everyone's scalp and hair growth potential is different, your doctor will consider a number of factors before recommending any new treatment program. In determining whether a treatment program might be of value to you, factors such as your age and the time over which you've been balding must be considered.

## **Why you should talk to your doctor.**

Now that you're aware of some of the factors affecting hair loss and the new treatment programs, you should be aware of the importance of seeking professional advice.

Only your doctor, through careful evaluation of your particular circumstances, can determine whether a treatment program may be of benefit to you.

So if you are concerned about hair loss, do consult your doctor. Together you'll be able to decide which best for you.

If you are facing baldness, talk to your doctor.

# The fine craft of crime

FOUND IN THE STREET  
By Patricia Highsmith  
(1986, Bantam and Co.,  
277 pages, \$25.95)

Veteran suspense writer Patricia Highsmith has a favorite device: the chance encounter of two seemingly unconnected men who turn out to have many (Wags) in common, including the inclination to murder. It is a device she used in such celebrated novels as *Strangers on a Train* and *The Talented Mr. Ripley*. In her new novel, *Found in the Street*, the two men meet over a lost wallet. Free-lance illustrator Jack Suckerman drags it on a Greenwich Village street in New York City and security guard Ralph Linderman definitely recognizes it. A loser with few unrequited passions for a beau-

amorous, slightly grotesque private universe of Linderman, a master-of-disguise novelist who loses jobs because of his tendency to peep at sexually insecure. He is an affectionate tribute to the ensuing thousands of eccentrics living largely unnoticed in North American cities.

*Found in the Street* is a minor Highsmith novel, its temperate chemistry less volatile than many of her other works. But it proves that her ability to create character, setting and plot remains as potent as ever.

—GORDON PEARMAN

Patricia Highsmith, 66, readily concedes that her interest in *Found in the Street*, her 19th novel, has waned the book, after all, was issued two years ago in Europe.



Highsmith like Hitchcock, exploring the fine between guilt and innocence

tiful young waitress named Elsie, Linderman soon encounters Suckerman again—in Elsie's company. Discouraged, he watches from the sidelines as Suckerman escorts her around Manhattan's art scene. Linderman, a proud artist, is reduced to watching his married dog named God and pining after the woman.

Most of *Found in the Street* is a prelude to the act of murder. In the hands of a less capable writer, the long wait for the crime might be exasperating. But Highsmith is a natural storyteller and keeps her narrative alive without resorting to melodrama or excessive violence. To her credit, she avoids many nature of Manhattan's casually homicidal art world and, instead, explores the

She seems more enticed about a recently finished book of short stories, *Sales of Natural and Unnatural Characters*, in which she imagines the outcome of environmental time bombs, including nuclear waste buried beneath a football field in London. "Some people say that particular story is true," she said in a recent interview with *Weekend*. "But I think of the book as a spoof."

Highsmith associates her sense of the members in North America life from a safe distance: a two-street town whose name she guards jealously, admitting only that it is in southern Switzerland, near the Italian border. Born in Port Worton, Tex., she was raised in New York City, where her mother was a commercial artist.

But Highsmith lived for decades in cosmopolitan European cities, including stops in Paris and Marseilles. Switzerland. Now, she lives alone, refuses to own a television set and spends her time as she always has—writing fiction five hours a day, seven days a week. She also draws, has had exhibitions in European group shows and indulges a weakness for beer and Gauloise cigarettes.

Highsmith published her first novel, *Strangers on a Train*, in 1950, when she was 29. Director Alfred Hitchcock bought the rights and made it into the 1951 film classic, starring Farley Granger and Robert Walker. The meeting of minds was more than fortuitous; witty critics have pointed out that the works of Hitchcock and Highsmith share a philosophical obsession with the fine line between criminals and the technically innocent—and a severe, almost preoccupation with guilt and expiation.

After the film success of *Strangers on a Train*, European film-makers transformed seven of Highsmith's later books into feature films, with mixed results. One of the best known is German director Wim Wenders's 1977 movie, *The American Friend*, based on Highsmith's 1974 novel, *Ripley's Game*. Highsmith says that she was dismayed by the result—in part because Wenders cast a boyish Dennis Hopper as her hero, the charming but sexually confused psychopath who wins Tom Ripley Wenders, the agent, stripped the character of his ambiguity by making him overtly homosexual. "I don't think Tom Ripley is gay," she said. "Ripley is married in my later books. I'm not saying he's very innocent in the sex department, but he makes it in bed with his wife."

Highsmith herself is something of a sex figure in homosexual circles, where she is known for her 1962 lesbian novel, *The Price of Salt*, written under the pen name Claire Morgan. It was one of the first homosexual novels to have a romantic happy ending. *Found in the Street* may increase her stature in that community, although all the female characters are lesbian—and hardly anyone makes an issue of it. Highsmith herself declines to comment on her own sexual orientation.

Still, Highsmith says that she would not avoid heterosexual themes, whether as a writer of lesbian fiction or of suspense novels. The latter label may prove to be the hardest to shake. Such books as *Strangers on a Train*, *Deep Water* and *The Secret Summer* were thus pulp-fictioners they are distinguished works of fiction.

—CP in Toronto

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# A curmudgeon at large

GORDON SINCLAIR, A LIFE—AND THEN SOME  
By Scott Brown  
(Macmillan of Canada,  
275 pages, \$19.95)

During his 62-year career Gordon Sinclair was a journalistic triple threat. In the 1920s and 1930s he gained fame as a globe-trotting reporter for *The Toronto Star*. In 1942 he joined Toronto radio station *CNN* where his personal comments and opinionated approach to the news at times attracted a phenomenal 58 per cent of the potential audience. And in the 1960s and 1970s he became a national celebrity as the lovable curmudgeon on the popular CBC TV panel show *Front Page Challenge*. He worked right up to his death from a heart attack at 83 in 1984. But Sinclair's distinctive and highly personal journalistic voice is rarely heard in Scott Young's biography, *Gordon Sinclair: A Life—and Then Some*. The problem is that Young, himself a novelist, broadcaster and journalist, quotes more from Sinclair's diaries than from his published works—the place where Sinclair crafted his public image. As a



Sinclair in the 1940s: bluebonneting

result, the book fails to show off its subject's flamboyant talents.

In print, on radio or on television, Sinclair in top form was as much fun as a carnival sideshow. Young depicts him as a storyteller with a gift for vivid description. In 1929 he launched a tour of the globe, sending back blood-curdling dispatches on moon-eating tigers, riots and exotic religious rites, as well as interviews with Adolf Hitler and Mahatma Gandhi. He had a remarkable eye for detail, but if the facts were dull, he left them out—or changed them. As Sinclair himself realized, his strength lay not in straight news coverage but in the spinning of human stories.

Sinclair was one of the first to practice what is now known as New Journalism: he often cast himself in the starring role in his reports. His radio program was called *Let's Be Personal*—and it was. He let his listeners know exactly how he felt on any given issue. In 1973 he eloquently attacked critics of the United States. "This Canadian thinks it's time to speak up for the Americans as the most generous and possibly least-appreciated people in all the earth." After scores of US radio stations rebroadcast the piece, it was released as a single and sold more than three million copies.

But Sinclair also displayed a knack for throwing others off-balance. On *Front Page Challenge*, one of his favorite tactics was to ask the show's guests how much money they made. He readily revealed details of his own finances, his health problems and his sex life in the air. And he wrote a submission to the 1975 Ontario Royal Commission on Violence in the Communications Industry stating that "no book in any language is so violent as the Bible." In any case, argued Sinclair, without violence "everyone would become patty-pat cream puffs."

In *Gordon Sinclair*, Young tries to shed light on the private side of a public personality. But during his lifetime Sinclair was so confident that it is difficult to add anything that constitutes a complete surprise. What the reader learns is that Sinclair drank excessively, was an abusive father, a determined womanizer and a negligent husband—a profile that merely reinforces the image Sinclair himself created.

In *Neil and Me*, the biography Young wrote about his rock star son, the author's warmth is palpable. By contrast, the style of Sinclair is detached. The reader is left wondering what the catnip-smoking old man in the garish bow tie would have written if with more feeling and involvement—and produced a juicier result.

—EDWARD TRAPENSKI

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CEO manufacturers or doctors who prescribe them. Indeed, Kay Bruno, Chicago-based spokesman for Bexco, acknowledged that her company's decision was based in part "on the lack of availability of product liability insurance."

For her part, Sandra Waldman, spokesman for The Population Council, a New York-based nonprofit biomedical and social sciences research group, said that these developments were regrettable. Declared Waldman "As a result of the scandal over the Dalkon Shield, American women are being denied access to one of the best birth control methods around." In the hope of turning that situation around, the council's laboratories have developed a new IUD, the Copper T380A, which Waldman says is as safe as any government-approved IUDs. She added that the T-shaped plastic device is also more effective than earlier versions because more copper—the substance that impedes fertilization—is wrapped around it.

Approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration in 1984 and expected to reach consumers next year, the Copper T380A will be distributed by Gynebid Pharmaceuticals Inc. of Sacramento, CA, through what chairman Roderick MacKenzie calls "conscientious and educated marketing." MacKenzie said that his company will ask physicians and clinic staff members to sign forms attesting that they have read all the background material packaged with the Copper T380A. Company officials will also suggest to doctors that they ask the women for whom they prescribe the IUD to sign similar forms. Among the precautions contained in the material is that the Copper T380A should not be used by women who have never been pregnant or who have had a history of pelvic inflammatory disease—an infection of the fallopian tubes and ovaries that can cause sterility—or "multiple sexual relations."

On the other hand, the assent-giving Gynebid recommends the Copper T380A to women who have "a stable, mutually monogamous relationship" who have had a child and who are over 21. According to Planned Parenthood's Tyner, those limitations are more stringent than they have to be. Declared Tyner: "The company is trying to limit its liability so they can stay on the market." For his part, MacKenzie denied that the company's cautious approach is related to the liability issue. But he added that no IUD is totally safe—underscored the frustrations being researchers in their search for a birth control method that is at once completely effective and convenient and free of risk.

—LARRY BLACK in New York

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*We never mountaineers to get the finest ingredients around.*

## A card-sized data bank

It looks like a credit card and its developers say that it is capable of storing the information and pictures contained in the entire *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. The Hi-Lite optical card, a portable data bank developed by the Toronto-based Optel Recording Corp. (ORC), is a new, smaller format for the

electronic storage of words and pictures and, if its developers succeed with their plans, eventually video and music. Although a prototype of the Hi-Lite has not yet been unveiled—it will be shown privately to potential customers at the beginning of December in New York City to coincide with an international

computer conference—it is already attracting clients, including a major company that wants to use it to store personal medical histories. Robert Payne, computer research director at Toronto's Reson Research Corp., which markets computer developments, said that it would be an impressive achievement if ORC can indeed get a card with large storage capabilities into production. If so, he added, it would be hard for the company to develop a big market. Said Payne: "One little company pushing cards cannot compete to the weight of data-storage industry giants like Sony and Philips."

The Hi-Lite was developed by Seattle, Wash., inventor James Russell, former chief of research at ORC, from research that he began in 1960. The technology is similar to that of the popular compact disc (CD), which has won commercial favor as a format delivering high-quality recorded music. Information is transferred to the card by means of a laser light source, which creates pits in a dyed-treated plastic layer sandwiched by a plastic card. A laser-light scanner can then read that information and feed it to a computer. But unlike the CD, which rotates at high speed when played, the Hi-Lite card remains stationary while a scanner head—the mechanism that reads the pits—moves across its surface.

Potential uses for optical cards, which sell to clients for about \$1 apiece, include the storage of technical manuals and other lengthy documents, as well as medical and financial records. Some reports in the field predict that optical cards could also replace banking and credit cards and serve as electronic passports. One of the agreements that ORC has already signed is to produce Hi-Lite medical cards for LifeCard International Inc., a subsidiary of Blue Cross/Blue Shield in Baltimore, Md. These cards would contain personalized medical histories—including X-ray pictures—that subscribers could carry with them.

But ORC will have to move quickly to establish a position in optical card technology. Company spokesmen say that competitors have expressed interest in the market. Indeed, another company, Decoder Technology Corp., based in Mountain View, Calif., has developed a product similar to Hi-Lite and claims that 94 companies have purchased its card. But Payne says that Hi-Lite may have the edge on Decoder's LaserCard because of its superior storage capacity. And if the prototype of the Hi-Lite card proves to be as successful and as inexpensive to produce as ORC officials promise, the small Canadian company could soon be a major player in an increasingly important industry.

—JAMES CARROLL in Toronto



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## Variations on the horn

MARSHALL STANFORD TIME VOL. 1  
Wynton Marsalis  
(GRP)

Although critics have branded Wynton Marsalis the neoconservative of contemporary jazz, the critic has clearly not along the star trumpeter. On his latest album, *Marsalis Standard Time Vol. 1*, he turns his talents in a repertoire of traditional tunes—even though such songs as *Autumn Leaves* are more familiar to established jazz listeners than to young fans of his own compositions. Because the classically trained Marsalis really is a conservative virtuoso, the new direction suits him almost perfectly. He brings fresh elegance to the ballad *Moonlight* of Ray, a sharp economy of blues in *Goodbye and Goodnight* in April in Paris. His latest trio features pianist Marcus Roberts, who draws the trumpeter deeper into traditions than did his brother, saxophonist Branford Marsalis, in an earlier collaboration. In a way, *Standard Time* is back-to-school time for Wynton; he may never graduate to jazz innovation the way some critics would like, but he scores top grades for a brilliant seminar on the classics.

TWILIGHT DREAMS  
Lester Bowie's Brass Probanda  
(Virgin/A&M)

Lester Bowie's recently founded nine-piece brass band bears little resemblance to the Art Ensemble of Chicago, with which the trumpeter once made majestic music. Instead, his second album with Brass Probanda, *Twilight Dreams*, evokes the quirky jazz of his 1980 solo album, *The Great Pretender*—with one major difference: The sextet *Pretender* took exciting risks; his latest album almost never does. The notion of a brassy, sarcastic jazz version of Michael Jackson's *Thriller* is intriguing, but ultimately, Bowie only succeeds in revealing the tone's banality. Odd arrangements mean that most of the album's other tracks fare just as poorly. The sole exception is *Twilight Dreams*, a moody piece ideally suited to the delicate recordings that Bowie draws from his players. The rest of the record seems cried out—as if Bowie's music as a graduate of modern jazz might be hardening into the brittle face of conservatism.

—BART STREIBER

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# Digging for dinosaurs

It was launched three years ago to give Canadian and Chinese scientists a chance to study dinosaur fossils in two of the world's richest sites—the badlands of Alberta and China's Gobi Desert. Since then, the Edmonton-based Dinosaur Project has released some findings that could revolutionize theories about the prehistoric creatures. One of the most rewarding voyages of discovery took place last summer, when a joint Canadian-Chinese expedition travelled to the

scientists found fossils of dinosaur bones near Baffin Island, the most northerly find to date, indicating that dinosaurs may have ventured further north than was previously supposed. Then, last June, scientists found fossilized eggs near Leifurberg, Alta., which they say will provide insights into dinosaurs' infancy and growth patterns. The expedition in China produced finds that were equally significant, including evidence that cast doubt on an accepted belief that dinosaurs migrated between

east—a lower jaw of a recent-life creature. Anticipating the team's return to the area next year, Dale Russell, a member with Ottawa's National Museum of Natural Sciences, said, "I hope to find the skull next summer."

For their part, the Chinese members of the expedition said that they were equally impressed by the earlier finds on Canadian soil. The discovery in June of well-preserved hadrosaur—or duck-billed dinosaur—nests, and eggs intact with developing embryos, renewed debate among the scientists over whether dinosaurs were warm-blooded or cold-blooded. Fostering that discussion were recent studies of fossilized amber resin from Manitoba trees that were part of the dinosaur environment. The resin contained tiny bubbles of air at least 65 million years old—which indicated that the prehistoric atmosphere contained oxygen levels up to one-fifth higher than is the current atmosphere. Since cold-bloodedness is usually associated with smaller species, it was a significant discovery. Said Emilyn Koster, director of the Tyrrell: "If the oxygen levels were so high, then dinosaur physiology would have had different concentrations than those of modern animals. Therefore, many of the comparisons used to support the theory that dinosaurs were warm-blooded may be invalid."

According to paleontologist Russell, the summer's findings also suggested some differences in Central Asian and North American dinosaur habitats. Among his tentative conclusions: that Alberta dinosaurs lived in a swampy, coastal plain, while similar Chinese specimens evolved in inland basins comparable to Utah's Great Salt Lake area that were likely drier and provided much less vegetation than Alberta. Said Russell: "This summer really changed my perspective." Indeed, Russell, for one, is reversing judgment on the notion of a link between Canadian and Asian dinosaurs. "The only hope we have of getting direct evidence of migration lay in investigation of rocks which may extend into Inner Mongolia." Clearly, Russell and his colleagues are looking forward to that investigation—which undoubtedly will shed further light on the life and times of the fascinating creatures that flourished for 140 million years.

—JOHN BOWEN in Edmonton



Curie inspecting theropod bones in the Gobi Desert's Junggar Basin. "digging"

Gobi in northwest China and to Inner Mongolia, where two months of digging and trekking unearthed an impressive amount of new evidence. One of the expedition members held a news conference in Edmonton to announce their findings and to explain the significance of discoveries that are still being analyzed. Declared Philip Currie, a scientist with the Tyrrell Museum of Palaeontology in Drumheller, Alta.: "It is begging just how many dinosaur remains there are there. It is one of the richest areas in the world."

Earlier discoveries in Canada had provided their share of excitement. In 1986 ranchers found dinosaur remains in southern Alberta, which indicated that the bones gathered in beds containing as many as 30,000 animals—duplicating the long-held view that dinosaurs were solitary giants who shared each other's company. In the same year,

the continents of Asia and North America.

Opening from their base site in the Gobi, the 11 Canadian and 30 Chinese expedition members found specimens that date from the Jurassic period 160 million years ago. The finds included a new species of theropod, or meat-eating dinosaur. They also excavated the cervical vertebrae and 135-foot-long ribs of the largest sauropod (long-necked plant-eater) ever found in Asia.

Six members of the group pressed on to Inner Mongolia, and during their 6,000-km trek they found dinosaur trackways with four different kinds of footprints, confirming the notion that dinosaurs travelled in packs over established routes. They also discovered a bone-bed with remains of 23 various specimens of Protoceratops, the earliest known horned dinosaur, and the region's first fossil of an early mam-

# DEWAR'S PROFILE:

## GORDON ANDERSON

• BORN: Toronto, B.C., and Buffalo.

AGE: 37

OCCUPATION: President of Flapjack Enterprises; TV column commentator; world doubles squash champion.

HOBBY: Trying to be in the same place at the same time and two daughters at the same time.

LAST BOOK READ: *My mother of the Fortitude Man, Harry Saint.*

LATEST ACCOMPLISHMENTS: Building squash courts for some of the finest clubs in North America, water-proofed your yacht cabin. A new skirt for a master of all the styles.

WHY I DO WHAT I DO: "I've never let that anything I did was work, but trying to make that to the top man."

QUOTE: "I've never lost. And make sure your opponent comes second."

PROFILE: On the international circuit he's known as a clown. Until he starts drinking.

HIS SCOTCH: Dewar's "White Label," on the rocks. "I've played around of the best. And afterwards I've sat down with them over a Dewar's. I'm not sure which I prefer."



## Pulp and Paper: A Canadian Success Story



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John Alkema, Ronde Nyckla: a choreographic equivalent of the Kama Sutra

### DANCE

## The art of dirty dancing

**I**n *Le Rondo*, National Ballet of Canada artistic associate Glen Tetley has created a choreographic equivalent of the *Kama Sutra*, the classical Indian text on eroticism. The dance, which premiered recently at Toronto's O'Keefe Centre—and which the National will present in Calgary early next year as part of the Olympic Arts Festival—begins with the highly charged encounter between a soldier and a prostitute. After a lusty post coitum describing sexual intimacy, the prostitute leaves the stage while the soldier performs a euphoric postnatal solo. Then, he performs a new conceit—a perfunctory Abandoné by the soldier, she proceeds to a tryst with a young gentleman. The 45-minute dance builds in a series of couplet returns until at the end the prostitute returns to make love with a jaded count, the last link in *Le Rondo*'s erotic Gipsy chain.

Tetley—whose 1986 ballet *Alce* won enthusiastic reviews for the National—says that he aimed to do more than create a titillating merry-go-round. The 45-minute choreographer based *Le Rondo* on the controversial turn-of-the-century play by Arthur Schnitzler, a Viennese physician-turned-writer and friend of Sigmund Freud. Tetley, himself a medical school dropout, says that he was drawn by the play's dance-like structure and its dark undercurrents.

There are two acts in *Le Rondo*, one featuring Karen Kain as a downtrodden actress and Frank Augustyn as the count. Their encounter is one of the most arresting moments in the ballet, lying on his back, the count supports the actress by her arched back and swings her gently from side to side above him like much of *Le Rondo*, the scene is touched with Tetley's genius

Schnitzler's daring work, suppressed

by Viennese authorities for more than two decades, makes a better case for the choreographer of real intimacy. It pairs lovers interested in conquest with those starved for affection. *Le Rondo* "The play is a mixture of the passionate and the satiric. To me, there's a chilling feeling of loneliness at the end." Despite its bawdy scene, *Le Rondo*, Op. 1, by Viennese composer Erich Wolfgang Korngold, the ballet suggests—clarity in the language may seem characters dance after sex—that their encounters are somehow life-destroying.

A former dancer himself, Tetley has won international acclaim for his psychologically charged work, a mixture of balletic discipline and the elegance of modern dance. The choreographer is quick to praise the Canadian troupe, noting their ideally suited to *Le Rondo*'s diversity of characters. Said Tetley "The National is unique in having very strong individualistic dancers."

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—PATRICIA BLOUCEY in Toronto

### THEATRE

## Love among the ruins

JAM YOUNG

Directed by Derek Goldby

**J**udith Thompson's new play, *I Am Yours*—currently appearing at Toronto's Torrance Theatre—offers the kind of once-in-a-lifetime excitement that will rejuvenate even the most jaded theatregoers. Widely admired for her earlier plays, *Crackpot* (Glenn Gould's 1955-56) and *Crucifixion* (the 1981 Governor General's Award), Thompson strikes new emotional depths in her latest work, while surrounding some of her usual black humor or poetic intensity. *I Am Yours* is the melodramatic tale of two sisters, Dee (Nancy Fale) and Mercy (Clare Casher), struggling to find love amid the annals of their own inner demons. Mercy, who was spurned by her father, grows completely through a series of repulsive sexual encounters. Dee, father's favorite and now an artist given to psychotic rages, ends her marriage to a gentle bookbinder, Mark (Peter Donaldson). When she becomes pregnant by Ted (Gordon Johnson), the lusty, ex-military superintendent of her apartment building, *I Am Yours* opens into a dramatic, tragicomic free fall that leaves audiences drained.

In the hands of an ordinary realist, Thompson's plot would lack witfully to snap open—a series of mildly coincidental encounters approaching nihilism. But Thompson neatly avoids these risks with her intensely poetic language. When Mark describes her interiorities have torn down a wall of his loneliness to reveal a glass skyscraper, the scene resonates with memory like his wife's own tormented visions of a female trapped in walls, the scene suggests the presence of secret powers that can both save and destroy.

Director Derek Goldby isolates such moments by sharply lighting only one small area of the stage at a time. The effect, in combination with Thompson's swift, stark scenes, is a hallucinatory series of lightning flashes as a stormy night. More importantly, Goldby's direction of a uniformly superb cast brings out all the subtleties of Thompson's unusually sympathetic characters. *I Am Yours* offers an evening of unforgettable theatre.

—JOHN BENDISSE

MUSIC

Directed by Martin Scorsese

Chester Dwyer (Dustin Hoffman), an expensive Manhattan prostitute and the heroine of *Night*, faces charges of first-degree



Dwyer, Hoffman: questioning the sanity of a prostitute charged with first-degree manslaughter

as if on cue, and Scorsese fails to convey the misery of a woman who is not, "I don't believe in childhood." Most of the other performances are equally stilted. Only Dwyer, as the caring and enigmatic Levin, is calm and convincing. That is in and of his talent is not enough to give *Night* from its theatrical stiltedness.

—LAWRENCE O'TOOLE

BARFLEY

Directed by Barbet Schneider

At a run-down Los Angeles bar, Harry Chazak (Mickey Hanks) offers to buy Wanda Wilcox (Faye Dunaway) some fresh meat. "What'll ya drink?" he asks. "Almost anything," she replies—and their weird romance begins. *Barfley*, written by Charles Bukowski, the

films they most lead." But ultimately, the preposterous, enraged, lapidary Harry becomes tedious. Hanks plays the part fitly from head to toe, his hair as stringy as dried-out spaghetti. He resembles a deranged mental patient and walks with a strident stoop. As for Dunaway, who may be the most gorgeous lady to ever appear on the screen. But the two fail to sell Bukowski's message. When Harry proclaims, "It takes a special talent to be drunk," he is sadly mistaken: it is one of the few things in life that requires absolutely no gift at all. By reconstituting a disease, *Barfley* is enough to give even a teetotaler a hangover. —L.O.T.

CROSS MY HEART

Directed by Arnon Ben-Ner

The title of *Cross My Heart* refers to the 120 people after tell when dating. Fearing that their partners will not accept them for who they are, insecure people sometimes tell little white lies. David (Martin Short) and Kathy (Annette O'Toole) fall into that trap on their arrival. David, a handsome salesman, has just lost his job—having already told Kathy in good faith that he

was due for a big promotion. Now, rather than admit the truth, he decides to continue trying to impress her with his expensive cut and expensive, both of which, in fact, belong to his friend Bruce (Paul Seely). Kathy has a couple of secrets herself: a smoking habit and a seven-year-old daughter. *Cross My Heart* has all the

Lo-Cal Adolf Beckman (Gerd Beckmann), mentions that one all consider fainting during a mass execution of Jews. A religious replica. "It proves we Germans are human." Working *The Wannsee Conference* is a disturbing experience. The meeting demonstrates so much information about the deadly plan that the atmo-



O'Toole, Short: the practice of dating while lies in the pursuit of romance

ingredients for a heartwarming romance, but it becomes too farcical to be engaging on any serious level. The fantasy begins when a man peering as a restaurant waiter steals David's borrowed car. Then, while he is searching for his underwear—which fell into bushes outside Bruce's apartment—a neighbor mistakes David for an intruder and threatens him with a gun. Despite the slapstick, David and Kathy remain essentially uninteresting characters, and there is little that Short or O'Toole can do about it. *Cross My Heart* sets out to convince there is romance, if the end the film-makers have only fooled themselves. —L.O.T.

THE WANNSEE CONFERENCE

Directed by Henry Schick

In January, 1942, high-ranking members of the Third Reich met in the Berlin suburb of Wannsee to discuss the fate of Jews in Germany and occupied territories. The Wannsee Conference, a harrowing documentary, includes a verbatim transcript of that meeting. At one point during the discussion of proposed extermination, the head of the Jewish department of the Gestapo,

sphere of evil is pervasive. It soon becomes clear that for the Nazis the issue of what to do with 11 million unwanted Jews is merely a technical problem—or so on leader Reinhard Heydrich (Dietrich Mattausch) puts it, an "organizational task unparalleled in history." The issues are purely practical: since the Nazis seek the means for purposes other than transporting Jews to work camps, and the cost of ripping out seats so that the trains can carry more people is prohibitively high.

Like any high-powered business meeting, the conference is ruthless and to the point. And its proceedings have a bone-chillingly ordinary quality—what historian Hannah Arendt has called "the banality of evil." There is attendance list Copac, crack jokes and break for a quick buffet, while Heydrich thrives with the secretary (Anita Mally).

But throughout the meeting, the harking of an officer's German shepherd outside is a reminder that animals that often served Jews on their last search in the gas chambers. When the troublesome subject of an infomercial Italian Jew named Gami comes up, Heydrich dismisses the question by saying, "What do I care

about 11 million Gami?" The Wannsee Conference makes its crystal-clear that the Nazis are 11 million individuals on a single expendable unit. As a document, the film's importance cannot be stressed too strongly. —L.O.T.

GARY—A TRUE STORY

Directed by Lutz Munk

Time short fulfilling dreams—the simple ladder of made-for-television movies—are usually ensnared in media platitudes about the human spirit soaring over obstacles. But *Gary—A True Story*, the saga of a Mexican cerebral palsy victim, Gabriela Brister (Gabriel Levin), is different: an intelligent, tough and unromantic look at struggle and acceptance. Aside from her eyes, Gary has muscular control of only her left foot. But these muscles enable her to communicate, pointing to letters by moving her toe along an alphabet board on her wheelchair. Her mother, Sari (Les Ullmann), deals with the disability as best she can; her father, Michel (Robert Loggia), makes dignified speeches about her when learning to communicate as best he can.

But the role of miracle worker and survivor fails to the self-sufficing family name, Florentina (Norma Aleandro). The movie traces Gary's growth on the bright and sunny city streets, like her nondisabled peers, to cope with the loss of love and companionship. With startling performances from Levin and Aleandro, *Gary* exceeds not only its goal, it's a true story—but because it is real. —L.O.T.

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

- 1 *Surge*, Katherine (2)
- 2 *Kidnapping*, David (2)
- 3 *Portrait of a Lady*, Cleary (2)
- 4 *Trapped in the Past*, Tabor (2)
- 5 *Reverend and the Son*, John (2)
- 6 *Baroque*, Corbin (2)
- 7 *Wendy's World*, Fowler (2)
- 8 *Bar Mitzvah*, Fennell (2)
- 9 *Murder*, King (2)
- 10 *Tommyknockers*, King

NONFICTION

- 1 *Breakthrough*, Wright (2)
- 2 *Time Flies*, Cady (2)
- 3 *Case of the Widdowson*, Newman (2)
- 4 *Friends in Rich Places*, May
- 5 *Black History*, Stark in Motion, Taylor (2)
- 6 *Greenpeace*, Greenpeace (2)
- 7 *Starline Out*, 1929 (2)
- 8 *Monopoly*, Shanks (2)
- 9 *Legacy*, McDaniel with Simmons (2)
- 10 *Winters*, Merrill

(1) Position last week

—Compiled by Mark McGraw

# Provide the answers—but politely

By Allan Fotheringham

Time once again for the Fotheringham Free & Friendly Philosophical Winter Quiz. Prizes will be awarded. Marks will be given for accuracy. Only one entry allowed per postal code.

1. Please explain Premier David Peterson's exact position on free trade. Try to be concise.

2. André Dawson, who was sometimes let go by the Montreal Expos and was not offered a contract by any of the other baseball owners who claimed that they were not in collision against free-agent players, eventually signed with the Chicago Cubs for \$500,000—making him the second-lowest-paid regular player on the team. He has just been named the most valuable player in the National League, even though the Cubs finished in last place. Give us your definition of collusion.

3. You have been assigned to spend 18 days in a lifeboat in the North Atlantic with your choice of three companions. Please select someone you would most like not to be included. (a) Shirley Cappa, (b) Mary Beth Whitehead, (c) George Steinbrenner.

4. Who do you think gives Christmas presents to Harold Ballard? List two.

5. Do you think Ronald Reagan worries at night? Give us possible reasons. 6. List three speedy buffet restaurants on Quebec on the Conservative backbench who are most likely to be named in the next scandal. Include the postal code.

7. Margaree Nichols, the famed assassin at the Ottawa Citron, is a stout defender of B.C. Premier Bill Vander Zalm as a vital role-player in national politics, explaining that in the Meuch Lake discussion he explains the difficult parts to Alberta Premier Don Getty. Discuss.

8. Pretend you are an accountant. The Canadian Football League, which is in some financial distress, has been discovered giving a \$800,000 interest-free loan to the CFL commissioner, who Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for Southern News.

was hired to save the league. Draw up a rationale.

9. You are offered a blind date. You arrive at the singles bar and are presented with the alternatives. (a) Dennis Scott, (b) Jessica Hahn, (c) Pines Hall. Please justify your choice.

10. Does Brian Mulroney have worries at night? If so, specify.

11. Do you think Pauline Jewett would make a good minister of defence? Be serious.

12. Whatever happened to Bryce Mackay?

13. Could Peter Mansbridge be elect-



ed prime minister at the moment? If so, how do you think Kenneth Nash would do as external affairs minister? Is Joe Clark correct?

14. Does Pierre Janssen mind new being only the fourth-best-paid person at the Holy Mother Corporation—behind Mansbridge, Barbara Frum and Nash? Discuss, philosophically.

15. The championship game of the astute divines of the Canadian Football League was played in Winnipeg. Explain this, in previous, to a foreigner who has just arrived in the country.

16. Is Don Getty a better golfer than he was a quarterback? Name three people in Palm Springs who can testify.

17. Name the foreign country that apparently has swallowed John Chisholm.

18. Do you know anyone who feels sorry for the puppy lovers who lost their fortunes on Wall Street? Name one.



19. Produce one newspaper/magazine story on AIDS that you have finished reading in the past two months. Be honest.

20. You are assigned to sit on a flagpole with a companion for 16 days, with the proceeds going to a charity. Your selection is (a) Ray George, (b) Michael Jackson, (c) Sean Penn. Explain your choice.

21. The Conservative government in Ottawa has announced that it will build a bridge or tunnel from the mainland to Prince Edward Island. Is this (a) neither cynical political guesswork? (b) nation-building? (c) the early favorite for the Stephen Leacock humor award?

22. Name one restaurant you have been in during the past year which did not play Happy Birthday. Produce witnesses.

23. Former New Brunswick premier Richard Hatfield has turned down offers from Ottawa to ambassadorial posts to two different countries. Please estimate what the names of these countries could have been.

24. Who is Claire Hoy?

25. Why?

26. There are 12 men presently running for the presidency of the United States. Name three.

27. Where does John Tupper get his suits? (a) Savile Row? (b) Top Top Tailors? (c) Sears/Chapman?

28. Whatever happened to Dallas Camp?

29. President Reagan says that he knew nothing about his underlings using profits from arms sales to Iran to finance the contra rebels in Nicaragua. Do you feel that is (a) credible? (b) smart politics? (c) a stroke favorite for the Stephen Leacock award?

30. Please estimate who has picked up the most company directorships in the past year? (a) Bill Bennett, (b) Peter Leitch, (c) Bill Davis.

31. Do you sometimes get the impression that Senator Allan Rock is running the government in Ottawa?

32. Who has the most pleasing personality, Margaret Thatcher or Simon Betsworth? Be polite.

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